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THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S ALMANAC FOR 1844.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—Washington.

BY

A. B. ALLEN,

Editor of "THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST," 205 Broadway, New York.

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THE

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S ALMANAC

FOR

1844.

Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of Man.—Washington.

BY

A. B. ALLEN,

EDITOR OF "THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

[TO BE CONTINUED ANNUALLY.]

NEW YORK:
J. WINCHESTER, NEW WORLD PRESS,
XXX ANN STREET.

PREFACE.

WHILE every craft and profession have been abundantly supplied with Almanacs, that of the Farmer and Planter—whose labors support all the others—has been comparatively neglected. It is for the purpose, therefore, of affording to this most worthy and meritorious body of our citizens, a more appropriate and enlarged Annual than has hitherto been attempted, that the Editor of The American Agriculturist's Almanac has been induced to commence a series, which he hopes to make eminently useful to the Farmers of this country, and every way worthy of their support. As this work is to be continued regularly hereafter, the different kinds of domestic animals will be treated of in succession. Those which seem to be attracting the most interest at present, are *Sheep;* and believing that our country is not only eminently qualified to supply its *own consumption* of wool and mutton, but to furnish large quantities of the same for exportation, these useful animals have taken precedence in our columns this year. Other kinds of stock will be treated of in rotation, and a succint history of the best breeds be given. The reader is desired to preserve this work, as he will find it in future years a valuable little library of itself; as every succeeding volume will present new and varied matter. We shall feel under obligations to any one for corrections in what now appears, and for any short valuable hints and well attested experiments for this work hereafter. For these we shall expect to pay a fair remuneration, and also give all due acknowledgment.

For the Astronomical department of our Almanac, we are indebted to Mr. DAVID YOUNG, of New Jersey; for what relates to the Farm in the Northern Calendar, to Mr. R. L. ALLEN, of Buffalo—who also furnished the articles Tann Bark and Saw Dust as Manure, Lightning Rods, Management of the Dairy, and Hoeing Crops in Dry Weather. Mr. S. B. PARSONS, of Flushing, Long Island, contributed the Garden and Orchard department to the Northern Calendar. The Southern Calendar is from the pen of a friend, recently from the South—who, in return, acknowledges many hints from the writings of Dr. M. W. Philips, of Mississippi. To Mr. THOMAS AFFLECK, of Washington, Miss., we are indebted for the Plantation Garden.

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ENTERED, ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, BY J. WINCHESTER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY THREE.

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1844.

There will be five Eclipses this year; three of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon, at the time of her full, on the evening of the 31st of May. This eclipse will be altogether invisible in Montreal and New Orleans, and in North America generally. The end will be visible along the Atlantic coast. The Moon will rise at Boston 15, at New York 8, at Philadelphia 5, at Washington 1, and at Charleston 6 minutes before the eclipse ends, with a small eclipse on her upper limb, amounting to .2 of a digit for every minute of visibility; viz. to 3 digits at Boston, 1.6 at New York, 1 digit at Philadelphia, .2 at Washington, and 1.2 at Charleston.

II. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun, at the time of New Moon, June 15th, in the evening. Invisible in North America; visible in the South Pacific and Great Southern Oceans. It will be central nowhere on the Earth.

III. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun, at the time of New Moon, November 10th, in the morning. Invisible, except in a very small portion of the Great Southern Ocean. Central nowhere on the Earth.

IV. There will be a Total Eclipse of the Moon on Sunday, November 24th, in the evening; visible and chiefly visible in the United States and parts adjacent, as follows:

CITIES.	Beginning of Eclipse.	Moon Rises.	Beginning of Total Darkness.	Middle of the Eclipse.	End of total Darkness.	End of the Eclipse.	Magnitude eclipsed at rising.
	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M. S.	DIGITS.
Montreal - - - - -	4 55 30		6 4	6 50 30	7 37	8 45 30	
Boston - - - - - -	5 5 30		6 14	7 0 30	7 47	8 55 30	
New York - - - -	4 53 30		6 2	6 48 30	7 35	8 43 30	
Philadelphia - - -	4 48 30		5 57	6 43 30	7 30	8 38 30	
Washington - - - -	4 41 30		5 50	6 36 30	7 23	8 31 30	
Charleston - - - -	Invisible	4 49	5 38	6 24 30	7 11	8 19 30	3.44
Cincinnati - - - -	do.	4 35	5 20	6 6 30	6 53	8 1 30	4.14
St. Louis - - - -	do.	4 37	5 0	5 46 30	6 33	7 41 30	8.00
New Orleans - - - -	do.	4 57	4 58	5 44 30	6 31	7 39 30	11.82
Austin, (Texas) - -	do.	4 57	Invisible	5 13 30	6 0	7 8 30	Total.

Where the whole is visible the duration of the Eclipse is 3 hours and 50 minutes, and of total darkness 1 hour and 33 minutes. Depth of immersion in the Earth's shadow, 17.22 digits from the northern side.

V. There will be a small Eclipse, on the Sun's northern limb, on the 9th of December, in the afternoon; visible and chiefly visible in the United States and parts adjacent.

CITIES.	Beginning	Greatest Eclipse.	End.	Sun Sets.	Duration.	Greatest Magnit'de	Magnit'de at setting.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	DIGITS.	DIGITS.
Montreal - - - - - -	3 22	4 9	Invisible	4 14		3.07	2.95
Toronto - - - - - -	2 54	3 41	do.	4 21		3.40	0.61
Detroit - - - - - - -	2 38	3 26	4 12		1 34	3.46	
Boston - - - - - -	3 45½	4 22	Invisible	4 25		2.08	2.02
New York - - - -	3 33	4 10	do.	4 30		2.04	1.18
Philadelphia - - -	3 29	4 7	do.	4 33		1.85	0.49
Washington - - - -	3 20	3 56	4 30		1 10	1.90	
Cincinnati - - - -	2 34	3 21	4 4		1 30	2.94	
St. Louis - - - - - -	2 2	2 53	3 41		1 39	3.32	
Charleston - - - -	3 27	3 47	4 7		0 40	0.57	
Natchez - - - - - -	2 10	2 49	3 26		1 16	1.77	
New Orleans - - -	2 27	2 58	3 27		1 0	1.15	
Austin - - - - - - -	1 30	2 16	3 0		1 30	2.31	

This Eclipse, like the others of the Sun, will be central only in extramundane regions.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

Venus will be Evening Star until July 23d; then Morning Star until May 16th, 1845.

Latitude of Herschel about 43′ 42″ south this year.

Longitude of the Moon's Ascending Node in the middle of this year, 8 signs and 13 degrees.

The Moon will run highest this year about the 19th degree of Gemini, and lowest about the 19th degree of Sagittarius.

Mean obliquity of the Ecliptic in the middle of this year, 23° 27′ 34.5″. True obliquity at the same time, 23° 27′ 31.3″.

CHRONOLOGY FOR THE YEAR 1844.

MOVABLE FEASTS.		CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.	
Easter Sunday	April 7	Dominical Letters	G and F
Rogation Sunday	May 12	Golden Number	2
Ascension Day	May 16	Epact	11
Whit Sunday	May 26	Solar Cycle	5
Trinity Sunday	June 2	Roman Indiction	2
Advent Sunday	Dec. 1	Julian Period	6557

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

		D.	New York. H. M.	New Orleans. H. M.	
Vernal Equinox	March	20	6 59	5 55	morning.
Summer Solstice	June	21	3 50	2 46	morning.
Autumnal Equinox	September	22	6 0	4 56	evening.
Winter Solstice	December	21	11 34	10 30	morning.

CHARACTERS AND NAMES OF THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Aries, (♈) a ram, governs the head.
Taurus, (♉) a bull, governs the neck.
Gemini, (♊) twins, governs the arms.
Cancer, (♋) a crab, governs the breast.
Leo, (♌) a lion, governs the heart.
Virgo, (♍) a virgin, governs the bowels.
Libra, (♎) a balance, governs the reins.
Scorpio, (♏) a scorpion, gov'ns the secrets.
Sagittarius, (♐) an archer, gov. the thighs.
Capricorn, (♑) a goat, governs the knees.
Aquarius, (♒) a butler, governs the legs.
Pisces, (♓) fishes, governs the feet.

ASPECTS AND NODES.

Conjunction (☌) of two celestial bodies is when they have the same degree of longitude.

Sextile (*) denotes that the bodies mentioned are two signs (sixty degrees) apart.

Quartile (□) denotes that they are three signs (ninety degrees) apart.

Trine (△) denotes that they are four signs (one hundred and twenty degrees) apart.

Opposition (☍) denotes that they are six signs (one hundred and eighty degrees) apart.

Ascending Node (☊) is that point of the Moon's or any Planet's orbit where it cuts the Ecliptic going northward. Descending Node (☋) is that point of the orbit crossing the Ecliptic when the Moon or Planet is moving southward.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

A Cycle is a period of time intervening from the simultaneous commencement of two unequal motions until a similar commencement again occurs; for example—

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week will fall on the same days of the month as in the first year of the Cycle. The present Solar Cycle commenced Thursday, January 1st, 1840, and will end Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1867.

The Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number, is a period of 19 years, when the changes of the Moon happen on the same days of the months as in the first year of the Cycle. The present Lunar Cycle commenced with New Moon, January 1st, 1843, and will end with the last day of Third Quarter, December 31st, 1861.

Epact is the age of the Moon on the first of January. In 1843 the New Moon happened on the 1st of January, consequently its age was nothing, or Epact 0; this year the Moon was 11 days old on the 1st of January, having changed to New on the 21st of December—hence, Epact 11 in the table.

Roman Indiction is a period of 15 years; once a Roman Cycle for collecting taxes.

The Julian Period is a great Cycle of 7980 years, beginning at a period when all the other cycles would have commenced together and extending to the time of a similar coincidence. The period of commencement was found to be 4713 years before the birth of Christ, or, according to common chronology, 709 years before the Creation, thus bringing the completion of the Cycle to the year of our Lord 3267. This Cycle is useful to prevent mistakes and confusion in chronology, as it includes all past and perhaps all future time with mankind, so far as the earth is concerned.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the Julian Calendar in 1580. The year by that calendar consisted of 365 days and 6 hours. This was more than the solar year by 11 minutes and 3 seconds, or one day in 131 years; which, from the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, had advanced the equinoxes 10 days. Gregory took ten days from October, 1582, and to prevent another advance ordered that there should be but 97 leap years in every 400 years thereafter. Closer calculations have proved the solar year to contain but 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 49 seconds, which makes a day too much in 5000 years, which must also be dropped. In England and America the New Style was not adopted till 1752.

CHARACTERS AND NAMES OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ ☉ **Sol, or Sun.** The Sun is placed in the centre of the Solat System, and turns on his axis once in 25 days 14 hours and 8 minutes. Diameter 883,246 miles.

☿ **Mercury** is the nearest planet to the Sun, mean distance being 36,298,720 miles. Diameter 3,224 miles. Revolves round the Sun in 87 days 23 hours 15 minutes and 43 seconds. Revolution on its axis unknown. Velocity in its orbit 111,226 miles per hour.

♀ **Venus** revolves round the Sun in 224 days 16 hours 49 minutes and 11 seconds, at a velocity of 81,391 miles per hour. Mean distance from the Sun, 69,088,240 miles. Diameter 7,687 miles. Turns on her axis in 23 hours 30 minutes, making 231 days in her year. Her orbit being within the Earth's, she presents phases like the Moon.

⊕ The **Earth** is the third planet from the Sun, at a mean distance 95,513,794 miles. Time of revolution round the Sun 1 year 5 hours 48 minutes 49 seconds, at a velocity of 68,489 miles per hour. It revolves on its axis in 23 hours 56 minutes and 4 seconds. Mean diameter 7,954 miles.

♂ **Mars** is the first planet beyond the Earth; distant from the Sun 145,533,667 miles, and moving round it in 1 year 321 days 23 hours 30 minutes 36 seconds, at an hourly motion of 56,212 miles. Diameter 4,189 miles. Turns on its axis in 1 day 39 minutes 22 seconds, making 669 days in his year.

♃ **Jupiter** is the largest of all the planets, his diameter being 89,170 miles. Mean distance from the Sun 496,765,289 miles. Revolves round the Sun in 11 years 315 days 14 hours 27 minutes 11 seconds, and on his axis in 9 hours 55 minutes and 33 seconds—making 10,482 days in his year. Jupiter has four satellites.

♄ **Saturn** is 79,042 miles in diameter, and 911,141,442 miles from the Sun. Revolves round the Sun in 29 years 174 days 1 hour 51 minutes 11 seconds, and on his axis in 9 hours 56 minutes, making 25,173 days in his year. This planet has seven satellites.

♅ **Herschel** is the exterior planet of our system, 1,800,000,000 miles from the Sun, round which he revolves in about 83 and a half of our years. Time of siderial revolution not ascertained. Herschel has six satellites.

🌕 🌖 🌑 🌔 **Luna, or Moon,** the satellite of the Earth, revolves around us in 29 and a half days, at a distance of 240,000 miles. She has no revolution on her axis, but presents always the same side to the Earth; consequently a person on the farther side of the Mocn would never see the Earth without performing a journey of 3000 miles. The diameter of the Moon is 2,180 miles.

⚶ **Vesta,** ⚵ **Juno,** ⚳ **Ceres,** ⚴ **Pallas,** are four small planets between Mars and Jupiter. The largest of them (Vesta) is about the size of the Moon. Their periods are not well ascertained.

THE FIXED STARS.

The Stars are said to be fixed, because they have been generally observed to keep at the same distances from each other. The more a telescope magnifies, the less is the aperture through which the star is seen; and consequently the less number of rays it admits to the eye. The stars appear less in a telescope which magnifies 200 times, than they do to the naked eye—insomuch that they seem to be only indivisible points; conclusively proving that they are at immense distances, and shine by their own proper light. The number of stars visible in either hemisphere with the unaided sight is not above a thousand. This at first may appear incredible because they seem to be almost innumerable; but the deception arises from our looking confusedly upon them, without reducing them to any order: look stedfastly upon a large portion of the sky and count the number of stars in it, and you will be surprised to find them so few. Consider only how seldom the Moon passes between us and any star, (although there are as many about her path as in any other parts of the heavens,) and you will soon be convinced that the stars are much thinner sown than you expected. From what we already know of the immense distances of the stars, the nearest may be computed at thirty-two billions of miles; which is farther than a cannon ball would fly in seven millions of years, although maintaining the same speed as when first discharged. The stars, on account of their apparently various magnitudes, have been distributed into several classes or orders. Those which appear largest are called stars of the first magnitude; the next to them in lustre, stars of the second magnitude; and so on to the sixth, which are the smallest that are visible to the unaided sight. The remarkable track around the heavens, called the Via Lacta or Milky Way, is composed of myriads of small stars, according to the conclusions of modern astronomers. Dr. Herschel considers clusters of stars the most magnificent objects within the range of the telescope. Their form is generally round, and their condensation such as to present a mottled lustre, somewhat resembling a nucleus. The light spots called Nebulæ are probably star-clusters, at immense distances. To Dr. Herschel we are indebted for catalogues of 2000 nebulæ and star-clusters which he himself discovered. The mind of man is filled with admiration and delight when he gazes upon the opening glories of a summer morning; but what mind can comprehend the wonderful sublimity and grandeur of the midnight canopy of countless systems?

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE.—THE CABINET.

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, (acting) President. Salary, $25,000 per annum.

ABEL P. UPSHUR,	of Virginia,	Secretary of State.	6,000 per annum.
JOHN C. SPENCER,	of New York,	Sec'y of the Treasury.	6,000 "
JAMES M. PORTER,	of Penn'a.,	Secretary of War.	6,000 "
DAVID HENSHAW,	of Mass.,	Secretary of the Navy.	6,000 "
CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE,	of Kentucky,	Postmaster General.	6,000 "
JOHN NELSON,	of Maryland,	Attorney General.	4,000 "

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ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, Chief Justice. Salary $5,000 per annum.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

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SMITH THOMPSON, of New York.
JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio.
HENRY BALDWIN, of Pennsylvania.
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia.
JOHN M'KINLEY, of Alabama.
WILLIAM CATRON, of Tennessee.
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1840.

Maine	501,793	Pennsylva'a.	1,724,022	Mississippi	375,651	Michigan	211,705
N. Hampshire	284,574	Delaware	78,085	Louisiana	351,176	Arkansas	95,642
Vermont	291,948	Maryland	469,232	Tennessee	829,210	Dist. Colum.	43,712
Massachusetts	737,699	Virginia	1,239,797	Kentucky	777,397	Florida	54,207
Rhode Island.	108,830	N. Carolina	753,110	Ohio	1,510,467	Wisconsin	30,752
Connecticut	310,015	S. Carolina	594,439	Indiana	683,314	Iowa	43,068
New York	2,428,921	Georgia	677,197	Illinois	474,404		
New Jersey	373,306	Alabama	569,645	Missouri	381,102	Total	17,100,572

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York	312,710	Allegany	10,089	Warwick	6,626	Barre	5,539
Philadelphia	258,832	Poughkeepsie	10,006	Huntington	6,562	Schoharie	5,534
Baltimore	102,313	Smithfield, R. I.	9,537	Concord	6,458	Boonville	5,519
New Orleans	102,103	Hartford	9,468	Dover	6,458	New London	5,519
Boston	93,383	Lynn	9,367	Portsmouth (Va)	6,446	Middleborough	5,505
Cincinnati	46,338	Lockport	9,125	Plattsburgh	6,416	Lyme	5,472
Brooklyn	36,233	Detroit	9,102	Lynchburg	6,395	Chenango	5,465
Albany	33,721	Roxbury	9,089	Fall River	6,350	Dryden	5,446
Charleston	29,261	Nantucket	9,012	Augusta	6,303	Lenox	5,440
Washington	23,346	Newburgh	8,933	Freehold	6,303	Johnstown	5,409
Providence	23,171	New Brunswick	8,663	Mill Creek	6,249	New Paltz	5,408
Louisville	21,210	Bangor	8,627	Thomaston	6,227	Ellisburg	5,349
Pittsburgh	21,115	Alexandria	8,459	Southampton	6,200	Owego	5,340
Lowell	20,786	Lancaster	8,417	Cleveland	6,071	Catskill	5,339
Rochester	20,191	Reading	8,410	Dayton	6,067	Amsterdam	5,333
Richmond	20,153	Cambridge	8,409	Middletown N.J.	6,063	Augusta (Me.)	5,314
Troy	19,334	Wilmington	8,367	Nashau	6,054	Plymouth	5,281
Buffalo	18,213	Newport	8,333	Columbus	6,048	Bergen	5,255
Newark	17,290	Portsmouth	7,887	Pitt	6,002	Cumberland	5,225
St. Louis	16,469	Wheeling	7,885	Harrisburg	5,980	Florida	5,214
Portland	15,218	Taunton	7,645	Shrewsbury	5,917	Andover	5,207
Salem	15,082	Hempstead	7,609	Oyster Bay	5,865	Steubenville	5,263
New Haven	12,960	Paterson	7,597	Sparta	5,841	Pequannock	5,190
Utica	12,782	Worcester	7,499	Kingston	5,824	Frederickton	5,186
New Bedford	12,680	Georgetown	7,312	Williamsburgh	5,680	Whitestown	5,152
Mobile	12,672	Mount Pleasant	7,307	Rome	5,680	Canajoharie	5,146
Charlestown	11,484	Norwich	7,239	Hudson	5,672	Bath	5,141
Savannah	11,214	Middletown	7,210	Onondaga	5,658	Warwick	5,113
Petersburg	11,137	Newburyport	7,161	Canandaigua	5,652	Nottingham	5,100
Salina	11,014	Seneca	7,073	Hector	5,652	Minisink	5,093
Springfield	10,985	Lexington	6,977	Ithaca	5,650	Newtown	5,054
Norfolk	10,920	Nashville	6,929	Auburn	5,626	Gardiner	5,042
Opelousas	10.705	Northampton	6,813	Cortlandt	5,592	Watertown	5,027
Fishkill	10,437	Schenectady	6,784	Marblehead	5,575	Upper Freehold	5,026
Watervleit	10,141	Gloucester	6,738	Phelps	5,563	Danvers	5,020

[1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1844.

[31 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal.			Boston.			New-York.			Philadelphia.			Charleston.			New Orleans		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon - - - -	5	0	40 e.	5	0	50 eve.	5	0	38 eve.	5	0	33 eve.	5	0	14 eve.	5	11	34 m.
Third Quarter - - -	12	4	37 e.	12	4	47 eve.	12	4	35 eve.	12	4	30 eve.	12	4	11 eve.	12	3	31 e.
New Moon - - - -	19	1	24 e.	19	1	34 eve.	19	1	22 eve.	19	1	17 eve.	19	0	58 eve.	19	0	18 e.
First Quarter - - -	27	7	37 m.	27	7	47 morn.	27	7	35 morn.	27	7	30 morn.	27	7	11 morn.	27	6	31 m.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New Orleans		
Sun's dec.S.	Sun Slow.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
° ′	M. S.	H. M.				H.M.	H.M	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
23 3	3 41	9 3	♉	1	M	7 43	4 24	3 57	7 32	4 35	3 47	7 40	7 27	4 41	3 43	5 4	7 24	4 43	3 41	10 4	7 5	5 3	3 24	3 40	6 58	5 10	3 19
22 58	4 9	9 54	♊	2	Tu	7 43	4 25	4 56	7 32	4 36	4 45	8 50	7 27	4 42	4 40	6 14	7 24	4 44	4 38	11 14	7 5	5 4	4 19	4 50	6 58	5 10	4 13
22 52	4 37	10 45	♊	3	W	7 43	4 26	5 51	7 32	4 37	5 39	9 52	7 27	4 43	5 34	7 16	7 25	4 45	5 32	ev.16	7 5	5 4	5 12	5 52	6 58	5 11	5 6
22 46	5 5	11 37	♋	4	Th	7 43	4 27	6 41	7 32	4 38	6 29	10 37	7 27	4 43	6 24	8 1	7 25	4 46	6 22	1 1	7 5	5 5	6 2	6 37	6 59	5 12	5 57
22 40	5 32	morn	♋	5	Fr	7 43	4 28	rises.	7 32	4 39	rises.	11 21	7 27	4 44	rises.	8 45	7 25	4 47	rises.	1 45	7 5	5 6	rises.	7 21	6 59	5 12	rises
22 33	5 59	0 29	♋	6	Sa	7 43	4 29	5 54	7 32	4 40	6 2	11 59	7 27	4 45	6 7	9 23	7 25	4 48	6 9	2 23	7 5	5 7	6 24	7 59	6 59	5 13	6 30
22 26	6 25	1 20	♌	7	G	7 43	4 30	7 4	7 32	4 41	7 10	ev. 38	7 27	4 46	7 14	10 2	7 25	4 49	7 15	3 2	7 6	5 7	7 26	8 38	6 59	5 14	7 31
22 18	6 51	2 9	♌	8	M	7 43	4 31	8 15	7 32	4 42	8 19	1 13	7 27	4 47	8 21	10 37	7 24	4 50	8 22	3 37	7 6	5 8	8 29	9 13	6 59	5 15	8 33
22 10	7 16	2 58	♍	9	Tu	7 42	4 32	9 27	7 32	4 43	9 28	1 50	7 27	4 48	9 29	11 14	7 24	4 51	9 29	4 14	7 6	5 9	9 32	9 50	6 59	5 16	9 34
22 1	7 40	3 46	♍	10	W	7 42	4 34	10 40	7 32	4 44	10 38	2 28	7 26	4 49	10 38	11 52	7 24	4 52	10 38	4 52	7 6	5 10	10 36	10 28	6 59	5 16	10 36
21 52	8 5	4 35	♎	11	Th	7 42	4 35	11 54	7 31	4 45	11 49	3 10	7 26	4 50	11 48	ev.34	7 24	4 53	11 47	5 34	7 5	5 11	11 40	11 10	6 59	5 17	11 39
21 43	8 28	5 25	♎	12	Fr	7 41	4 36	morn	7 31	4 46	morn	3 52	7 26	4 51	morn	1 16	7 24	4 54	morn	6 16	7 5	5 12	morn	11 52	6 59	5 18	morn
21 33	8 51	6 17	♏	13	Sa	7 41	4 37	1 9	7 31	4 47	1 2	4 42	7 26	4 52	0 59	2 6	7 23	4 55	0 58	7 6	7 5	5 13	0 47	ev.42	6 59	5 19	0 44
21 23	9 14	7 13	♏	14	G	7 40	4 38	2 24	7 30	4 49	2 15	5 38	7 25	4 54	2 11	3 2	7 23	4 56	2 9	8 2	7 5	5 14	1 54	1 38	6 59	5 20	1 50
21 12	9 36	8 11	♐	15	M	7 40	4 40	3 38	7 30	4 50	3 27	6 54	7 25	4 55	3 22	4 18	7 23	4 57	3 20	9 18	7 5	5 14	3 1	2 54	6 59	5 21	2 56
21 1	9 57	9 11	♐	16	Tu	7 39	4 41	4 46	7 29	4 51	4 34	8 15	7 24	4 56	4 29	5 39	7 22	4 58	4 26	10 39	7 5	5 15	4 6	4 15	6 59	5 21	4 1
20 49	10 17	10 11	♑	17	W	7 39	4 42	5 46	7 29	4 52	5 34	9 36	7 24	4 57	5 29	7 0	7 22	4 59	5 26	12 0	7 4	5 16	5 6	5 36	6 59	5 22	5 0
20 37	10 37	11 10	♑	18	Th	7 38	4 44	6 36	7 28	4 53	6 25	10 37	7 23	4 58	6 20	8 1	7 21	5 0	6 18	morn	7 4	5 17	6 0	6 37	6 58	5 23	5 54
20 25	10 56	ev. 6	♑	19	Fr	7 37	4 45	sets.	7 28	4 55	sets.	11 30	7 23	4 59	sets.	8 54	7 21	5 1	sets.	1 1	7 4	5 18	sets.	7 30	6 58	5 24	sets.
20 12	11 14	0 57	♒	20	Sa	7 37	4 46	6 13	7 27	4 56	6 19	morn	7 22	5 0	6 23	9 39	7 20	5 2	6 24	1 54	7 4	5 19	6 36	8 15	6 58	5 25	6 41
19 59	11 32	1 46	♒	21	G	7 36	4 48	7 23	7 26	4 57	7 26	0 15	7 22	5 2	7 29	10 21	7 20	5 4	7 30	2 39	7 3	5 20	7 37	8 57	6 58	5 26	7 40
19 46	11 48	2 31	♓	22	M	7 35	4 49	8 30	7 26	4 58	8 31	0 57	7 21	5 3	8 32	10 59	7 19	5 5	8 33	3 21	7 3	5 21	8 36	9 35	6 57	5 27	8 38
19 32	12 4	3 15	♓	23	Tu	7 34	4 50	9 35	7 25	5 0	9 34	1 35	7 21	5 4	9 34	11 35	7 19	5 6	9 34	3 59	7 3	5 22	9 32	10 11	6 57	5 28	9 33
19 18	12 20	3 57	♈	24	W	7 33	4 52	10 39	7 24	5 1	10 35	2 11	7 20	5 5	10 34	morn	7 18	5 7	10 33	4 35	7 2	5 23	10 28	10 46	6 57	5 28	10 27
19 3	12 34	4 40	♈	25	Th	7 32	4 53	11 41	7 23	5 2	11 36	2 46	7 19	5 6	11 33	0 10	7 17	5 8	11 32	5 10	7 2	5 24	11 23	11 20	6 56	5 29	11 21
18 48	12 48	5 23	♈	26	Fr	7 31	4 55	morn	7 23	5 3	morn	3 20	7 18	5 8	morn	0 44	7 16	5 10	morn	5 44	7 1	5 25	morn	11 54	6 56	5 30	morn
18 33	13 0	6 8	♉	27	Sa	7 30	4 56	0 43	7 22	5 5	0 35	3 54	7 18	5 9	0 32	1 18	7 16	5 11	0 31	6 18	7 1	5 26	0 18	morn	6 55	5 31	0 15
18 18	13 12	6 55	♉	28	G	7 29	4 58	1 44	7 21	5 6	1 35	4 32	7 17	5 10	1 31	1 56	7 15	5 12	1 29	6 56	7 0	5 27	1 13	0 32	6 55	5 32	1 9
18 2	13 23	7 44	♊	29	M	7 28	4 59	2 44	7 20	5 7	2 33	5 20	7 16	5 11	2 28	2 44	7 14	5 13	2 26	7 44	6 59	5 28	2 8	1 20	6 54	5 33	2 2
17 46	13 33	8 35	♊	30	Tu	7 27	5 0	3 40	7 19	5 9	3 28	6 30	7 15	5 13	3 23	3 54	7 13	5 14	3 21	8 54	6 59	5 29	3 1	2 30	6 54	5 34	2 56
17 29	13 43	9 27	♊	31	W	7 26	5 2	4 32	7 18	5 10	4 26	7 50	7 14	5 14	4 15	5 14	7 12	5 16	4 12	10 14	6 58	5 30	3 53	3 50	6 53	5 34	3 47

FEBRUARY, 1844.

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal.	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Charleston.	New-Orleans
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Full Moon	4 3 49 m.	4 3 59 morn.	4 3 47 morn.	4 3 42 morn.	4 3 23 morn.	4 2 43 m.
Third Quarter	11 0 28 m.	11 0 38 morn.	11 0 26 morn.	11 0 21 morn.	11 0 2 morn.	10 11 22 e.
New Moon	18 3 52 m.	18 4 2 morn.	18 3 50 morn.	18 3 45 morn.	18 3 26 morn.	18 2 46 m.
First Quarter	26 5 4 m.	26 5 14 morn.	26 5 2 morn.	26 4 57 morn.	26 4 38 morn.	26 3 58 m.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New-Orleans		
Sun's dec.S.	Sun Slow.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
° ′	M. S.	H. M.				H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
17 12	13 51	10 19	♋	1	Th	7 25	5 3	5 18	7 17	5 11	5 7	9 11	7 13	5 15	5 2	6 35	7 11	5 17	5 0	11 35	6 57	5 31	4 41	5 11	6 53	5 35	4 36
16 55	13 59	11 11	♋	2	Fr	7 24	5 5	5 58	7 16	5 13	5 48	10 13	7 12	5 16	5 44	7 37	7 10	5 18	5 42	ev. 37	6 57	5 32	5 26	6 13	6 52	5 36	5 21
16 38	14 6	morn	♌	3	Sa	7 23	5 6	6 33	7 15	5 14	6 25	11 0	7 11	5 18	6 22	8 24	7 9	5 19	6 20	1 24	6 56	5 33	6 7	7 0	6 52	5 37	6 3
16 20	14 12	0 2	♌	4	G	7 21	5 8	rises.	7 14	5 15	rises.	11 40	7 10	5 19	rises.	9 4	7 8	5 20	rises.	2 4	6 55	5 33	rises	7 40	6 51	5 38	rises.
16 2	14 17	0 52	♍	5	M	7 20	5 9	7 13	7 13	5 17	7 15	ev.19	7 9	5 20	7 16	9 43	7 7	5 22	7 17	2 43	6 55	5 34	7 21	8 19	6 50	5 39	7 24
15 44	14 22	1 41	♍	6	Tu	7 19	5 11	8 27	7 11	5 18	8 26	0 56	7 8	5 21	8 27	10 20	7 6	5 23	8 27	3 20	6 54	5 35	8 26	8 56	6 50	5 40	8 27
15 25	14 25	2 31	♎	7	W	7 17	5 12	9 42	7 10	5 19	9 39	1 33	7 7	5 23	9 38	10 57	7 5	5 24	9 37	3 57	6 53	5 36	9 32	9 33	6 49	5 40	9 32
15 6	14 28	3 22	♎	8	Th	7 16	5 14	10 58	7 9	5 21	10 52	2 10	7 6	5 24	10 50	11 34	7 4	5 25	10 49	4 34	6 52	5 37	10 39	10 10	6 48	5 41	10 37
14 47	14 30	4 14	♏	9	Fr	7 15	5 15	morn	7 8	5 22	morn	2 48	7 5	5 25	morn	ev.12	7 3	5 26	12 0	5 12	6 51	5 38	11 46	10 48	6 47	5 42	11 43
14 28	14 32	5 9	♏	10	Sa	7 13	5 17	0 14	7 7	5 23	0 5	3 30	7 3	5 26	0 2	0 54	7 2	5 28	morn	5 54	6 50	5 39	morn	11 30	6 47	5 43	morn
14 9	14 32	6 6	♏	11	G	7 12	5 18	1 28	7 5	5 25	1 17	4 14	7 2	5 28	1 13	1 38	7 1	5 29	1 11	6 38	6 50	5 40	0 53	ev.14	6 46	5 44	0 49
13 49	14 32	7 4	♐	12	M	7 10	5 20	2 37	7 4	5 26	2 25	5 12	7 1	5 29	2 20	2 36	7 0	5 30	2 18	7 36	6 49	5 41	1 58	1 12	6 45	5 45	1 53
13 29	14 31	8 3	♐	13	Tu	7 9	5 21	3 38	7 3	5 27	3 26	6 29	7 0	5 30	3 21	3 53	6 58	5 31	3 19	8 53	6 48	5 42	2 58	2 29	6 44	5 45	2 53
13 8	14 29	9 1	♑	14	W	7 7	5 23	4 31	7 1	5 28	4 19	8 2	6 58	5 31	4 14	5 26	6 57	5 32	4 12	10 26	6 47	5 43	3 53	4 2	6 43	5 46	3 47
12 48	14 27	9 56	♑	15	Th	7 6	5 24	5 14	7 0	5 30	5 3	9 30	6 57	5 32	4 59	6 54	6 56	5 34	4 57	11 54	6 46	5 44	4 40	5 30	6 42	5 47	4 36
12 27	14 24	10 48	♒	16	Fr	7 4	5 25	5 49	6 58	5 31	5 41	10 32	6 56	5 34	5 37	7 56	6 55	5 35	5 36	morn	6 45	5 44	5 22	6 32	6 42	5 48	5 19
12 7	14 20	11 37	♒	17	Sa	7 2	5 27	6 18	6 57	5 32	6 12	11 21	6 54	5 35	6 10	8 45	6 53	5 36	6 9	0 56	6 44	5 45	5 59	7 21	6 41	5 49	5 57
11 46	14 15	ev.23	♓	18	G	7 1	5 28	sets.	6 56	5 34	sets.	morn	6 53	5 36	sets.	9 25	6 52	5 37	sets.	1 45	6 43	5 46	sets.	8 1	6 40	5 49	sets.
11 24	14 10	1 8	♓	19	M	6 59	5 30	7 19	6 54	5 35	7 18	0 1	6 52	5 37	7 19	10 . 1	6 51	5 38	7 19	2 25	6 42	5 47	7 20	8 37	6 39	5 50	7 21
11 3	14 4	1 51	♓	20	Tu	6 58	5 31	8 23	6 53	5 36	8 20	0 37	6 50	5 38	8 20	10 36	6 49	5 39	8 20	3 1	6 41	5 48	8 16	9 12	6 38	5 51	8 16
10 41	13 57	2 34	♈	21	W	6 56	5 33	9 27	6 51	5 37	9 22	1 12	6 49	5 40	9 20	11 7	6 48	5 41	9 19	3 36	6 40	5 49	9 12	9 43	6 37	5 52	9 10
10 20	13 50	3 18	♈	22	Th	6 54	5 34	10 29	6 50	5 39	10 22	1 43	6 48	5 41	10 19	11 39	6 47	5 42	10 18	4 7	6 39	5 50	10 7	10 15	6 36	5 52	10 4
9 58	13 42	4 2	♉	23	Fr	6 53	5 36	11 31	6 48	5 40	11 22	2 15	6 46	5 42	11 18	morn	6 45	5 43	11 17	4 39	6 37	5 50	11 2	11 45	6 35	5 53	10 58
9 36	13 34	4 48	♉	24	Sa	6 51	5 37	morn	6 47	5 41	morn	2 45	6 45	5 43	morn	0 9	6 44	5 44	morn	5 9	6 36	5 51	11 57	11 18	6 34	5 54	11 52
9 13	13 24	5 36	♉	25	G	6 49	5 38	0 30	6 45	5 42	0 20	3 18	6 43	5 44	0 16	0 42	6 42	5 45	0 14	5 42	6 35	5 52	morn	11 52	6 33	5 55	morn
8 51	13 15	6 25	♊	26	M	6 47	5 40	1 28	6 44	5 44	1 16	3 52	6 42	5 46	1 11	1 16	6 41	5 46	1 9	6 16	6 34	5 53	0 50	morn	6 32	5 55	0 45
8 29	13 4	7 16	♊	27	Tu	6 46	5 41	2 21	6 42	5 45	2 9	4 37	6 40	5 47	2 4	2 1	6 39	5 47	2 2	7 1	6 33	5 54	1 42	0 37	6 31	5 56	1 36
8 6	12 53	8 7	♋	28	W	6 44	5 43	3 9	6 40	5 46	2 57	5 33	6 39	5 48	2 52	2 57	6 38	5 49	2 50	7 57	6 32	5 55	2 31	1 33	6 30	5 57	2 26
7 43	12 42	8 58	♋	29	Th	6 42	5 44	3 51	6 39	5 47	3 41	6 57	6 37	5 49	3 36	4 21	6 36	5 50	3 34	9 21	6 31	5 55	3 17	2 57	6 29	5 57	3 12

[3d Month.]

MARCH, 1844.

[31 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal. D.	H.	M.	Boston. D.	H.	M.	New-York. D.	H.	M.	Philadelphia. D.	H.	M	Charleston. D.	H.	M.	New-Orleans D.	H.	M.
Full Moon - - - -	4	4	8 e.	4	4	18 eve.	4	4	6 eve.	4	4	1 eve.	4	3	42 eve.	4	3	2 e.
Third Quarter - - -	11	8	26 m.	11	8	36 morn.	11	8	24 morn.	11	8	19 morn.	11	8	0 morn.	11	7	20 m.
New Moon - - - -	18	7	23 e.	18	7	33 eve.	18	7	21 eve.	18	7	16 eve.	18	6	57 eve.	18	6	17 e.
First Quarter - - -	27	0	8 m.	27	0	18 morn.	27	0	6 morn.	27	0	1 morn.	26	11	42 eve.	26	11	2 e.

Sun's dec.S.	Sun Slow.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Montreal. Sun Rises	Montreal. Sun Sets.	Montreal. Moon Sets.	Boston. Sun Rises	Boston. Sun Sets.	Boston. Moon Sets.	Boston. High water.
° '	M. S.	H. M.				H M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.
7 21	12 30	9 49	♌	1	Fr	6 40	5 45	4 28	6 37	5 49	4 19	8 25
6 58	12 17	10 40	♌	2	Sa	6 39	5 47	5 1	6 35	5 50	4 54	9 38
6 35	12 4	11 30	♌	3	F	6 37	5 48	5 30	6 34	5 51	5 25	10 32
6 12	11 51	morn	♍	4	M	6 35	5 50	rises.	6 32	5 52	rises.	11 14
5 49	11 37	0 21	♍	5	Tu	6 33	5 51	7 22	6 31	5 53	7 20	11 52
5 25	11 22	1 13	♎	6	W	6 31	5 52	8 40	6 29	5 55	8 35	ev. 31
5 2	11 8	2 6	♎	7	Th	6 29	5 54	9 58	6 27	5 56	9 51	1 8
4 39	10 52	3 2	♏	8	Fr	6 27	5 55	11 15	6 26	5 57	11 6	1 48
4 15	10 37	4 0	♏	9	Sa	6 26	5 57	morn	6 24	5 58	morn	2 27
3 52	10 21	4 59	♐	10	F	6 24	5 58	0 28	6 22	5 59	0 16	3 11
3 28	10 5	5 58	♐	11	M	6 22	5 59	1 32	6 20	6 1	1 20	4 0
3 4	9 49	6 56	♑	12	Tu	6 20	6 1	2 27	6 19	6 2	2 16	4 59
2 41	9 32	7 52	♑	13	W	6 18	6 2	3 13	6 17	6 3	3 2	6 18
2 17	9 15	8 44	♒	14	Th	6 16	6 3	3 50	6 15	6 4	3 41	7 54
1 53	8 58	9 33	♒	15	Fr	6 14	6 5	4 21	6 13	6 5	4 14	9 18
1 30	8 41	10 19	♒	16	Sa	6 12	6 6	4 47	6 12	6 6	4 43	10 17
1 6	8 23	11 4	♓	17	F	6 10	6 7	5 11	6 10	6 8	5 9	11 0
0 42	8 5	11 47	♓	18	M	6 8	6 9	sets.	6 8	6 9	sets.	11 39
S. 19	7 48	ev. 30	♈	19	Tu	6 7	6 10	7 14	6 7	6 10	7 10	morn
N. 5	7 30	1 13	♈	20	W	6 5	6 11	8 17	6 5	6 11	8 11	0 11
0 29	7 11	1 57	♉	21	Th	6 3	6 13	9 19	6 3	6 12	9 11	0 43
0 52	6 53	2 43	♉	22	Fr	6 1	6 14	10 19	6 1	6 13	10 9	1 14
1 16	6 35	3 30	♉	23	Sa	5 59	6 15	11 17	6 0	6 14	11 6	1 44
1 40	6 16	4 18	♊	24	F	5 57	6 16	morn	5 58	6 16	12 0	2 15
2 3	5 58	5 7	♊	25	M	5 55	6 18	0 11	5 56	6 17	morn	2 47
2 27	5 39	5 57	♋	26	Tu	5 53	6 19	1 1	5 54	6 18	0 49	3 22
2 50	5 21	6 47	♋	27	W	5 51	6 20	1 45	5 53	6 19	1 34	4 3
3 14	5 2	7 37	♋	28	Th	5 49	6 22	2 23	5 51	6 20	2 14	4 57
3 37	4 44	8 27	♌	29	Fr	5 47	6 23	2 57	5 49	6 21	2 49	6 16
4 0	4 25	9 16	♌	30	Sa	5 45	6 24	3 27	5 47	6 22	3 21	7 42
4 23	4 7	10 7	♍	31	F	5 44	6 26	3 55	5 46	6 23	3 51	8 57

D. M.	New-York. Sun Rises	New-York. Sun Sets.	New-York. Moon Sets.	New-York. High water.	Philadelphia. Sun Rises	Philadelphia. Sun Sets.	Philadelphia. Moon Sets.	Philadelphia. High water.	Charleston. Sun Rises	Charleston. Sun Sets.	Charleston. Moon Sets.	Charleston. High water.	New-Orleans Sun Rises	New-Orleans Sun Sets.	New-Orleans Moon Sets.
	H.M.	H.M.	H. M	H. M.	H.M.	H.M	H. M.	H. M	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
1	6 36	5 50	4 16	5 49	6 35	5 51	4 14	10 49	6 29	5 56	3 59	4 25	6 27	5 58	3 55
2	6 34	5 51	4 51	7 2	6 33	5 52	4 50	ev. 2	6 28	5 57	4 39	5 38	6 26	5 59	4 36
3	6 32	5 52	5 24	7 56	6 32	5 53	5 23	0 56	6 27	5 58	5 16	6 32	6 25	5 59	5 15
4	6 31	5 54	rises	8 38	6 30	5 54	rises.	1 38	6 26	5 59	rises.	7 14	6 24	6 0	rises.
5	6 29	5 55	7 20	9 16	6 29	5 55	7 19	2 16	6 24	5 59	7 16	7 52	6 23	6 1	7 17
6	6 28	5 56	8 33	9 55	6 27	5 56	8 33	2 55	6 23	6 0	8 25	8 31	6 22	6 1	8 24
7	6 26	5 57	9 48	10 32	6 26	5 57	9 47	3 32	6 22	6 1	9 34	9 8	6 21	6 2	9 31
8	6 25	5 58	11 1	11 12	6 24	5 58	11 0	4 12	6 21	6 2	10 44	9 48	6 20	6 3	10 39
9	6 23	5 59	morn	11 51	6 23	5 59	morn	4 51	6 19	6 2	11 51	10 27	6 18	6 3	11 45
10	6 21	6 0	0 11	ev.35	6 21	6 0	0 9	5 35	6 18	6 3	morn	11 11	6 17	6 4	morn
11	6 20	6 1	1 15	1 24	6 19	6 2	1 13	6 24	6 17	6 4	0 53	12 0	6 16	6 5	0 47
12	6 18	6 2	2 11	2 23	6 18	6 3	2 8	7 23	6 16	6 5	1 49	ev 59	6 15	6 5	1 44
13	6 16	6 3	2 58	3 42	6 16	6 4	2 56	8 42	6 14	6 5	2 38	2 18	6 14	6 6	2 34
14	6 15	6 4	3 37	5 18	6 15	6 5	3 36	10 18	6 13	6 6	3 21	3 54	6 12	6 7	3 17
15	6 13	6 6	4 11	6 42	6 13	6 6	4 10	11 42	6 12	6 7	3 59	5 18	6 11	6 7	3 57
16	6 11	6 7	4 41	7 41	6 11	6 7	4 40	morn	6 10	6 8	4 33	6 17	6 10	6 8	4 32
17	6 10	6 8	5 8	8 24	6 10	6 8	5 8	0 41	6 9	6 8	5 5	7 0	6 9	6 8	5 5
18	6 8	6 9	sets.	9 3	6 8	6 9	sets.	1 24	6 8	6 9	sets	7 39	6 8	6 9	sets.
19	6 7	6 10	7 9	9 35	6 7	6 10	7 8	2 3	6 6	6 10	7 2	8 11	6 6	6 10	7 1
20	6 5	6 11	8 9	10 7	6 5	6 11	8 8	2 35	6 5	6 10	7 58	8 43	6 5	6 10	7 56
21	6 3	6 12	9 7	10 38	6 3	6 12	9 6	3 7	6 4	6 11	8 53	9 14	6 4	6 11	8 50
22	6 2	6 13	10 5	11 8	6 2	6 13	10 4	3 38	6 2	6 12	9 48	9 44	6 3	6 11	9 43
23	6 0	6 14	11 2	11 39	6 0	6 14	11 0	4 8	6 1	6 13	10 41	10 15	6 2	6 12	10 36
24	5 58	6 15	11 55	morn	5 58	6 15	11 53	4 39	6 0	6 13	11 33	10 47	6 0	6 13	11 28
25	5 57	6 16	morn	0 11	5 57	6 16	morn	5 11	5 59	6 14	morn	11 22	5 59	6 13	morn
26	5 55	6 17	0 44	0 46	5 55	6 17	0 42	5 46	5 57	6 15	0 23	morn	5 58	6 14	0 17
27	5 53	6 18	1 29	1 27	5 54	6 18	1 27	6 27	5 56	6 15	1 9	0 3	5 57	6 15	1 4
28	5 52	6 19	2 9	2 21	5 52	6 19	2 8	7 21	5 55	6 16	1 52	0 57	5 55	6 15	1 48
29	5 50	6 20	2 46	3 40	5 50	6 20	2 44	8 40	5 53	6 17	2 31	2 16	5 54	6 16	2 28
30	5 48	6 21	3 19	5 6	5 49	6 21	3 18	10 6	5 52	6 17	3 9	3 42	5 53	6 16	3 7
31	5 47	6 22	3 50	6 21	5 47	6 22	3 50	11 21	5 51	6 18	3 45	4 57	5 52	6 17	3 44

[4th Month.]

APRIL, 1844.

[30 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal. D. H. M.	Boston. D. H. M.	New-York. D. H. M.	Philadelphia. D. H. M.	Charleston. D. H. M.	New Orleans D. H. M.
Full Moon - - - -	3 2 4 m.	3 2 14 morn.	3 2 2 morn.	3 1 57 morn.	3 1 38 morn.	3 0 58 m.
Third Quarter - - -	9 5 15 e.	9 5 25 eve.	9 5 13 eve.	9 5 8 eve.	9 4 49 eve.	9 4 9 e.
New Moon - - - -	17 11 38 m.	17 11 48 morn.	17 11 36 morn.	17 11 31 morn.	17 11 12 morn.	17 10 32 m.
First Quarter - - -	25 3 23 e.	25 3 33 eve.	25 3 21 eve.	25 3 16 eve.	25 2 57 eve.	25 2 17 e.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New Orleans		
Sun's dec.N	Sun Slow.	Moon South	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
° ′	M. S	H. M.				H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M	H. M	H.M	H.M	H. M.	H. M.	H.M	H.M	H. M.
4 47	3 49	10 58	♍	1	M	5 42	6 27	4 22	5 44	6 24	4 21	9 55	5 45	6 23	4 21	7 19	5 45	6 23	4 21	ev. 19	5 49	6 19	4 20	5 55	5 51	6 18	4 21
5 10	3 31	11 52	♎	2	Tu	5 40	6 28	4 49	5 42	6 26	4 51	10 39	5 43	6 24	4 52	8 3	5 44	6 24	4 53	1 3	5 48	6 20	4 57	6 39	5 49	6 18	4 59
5 33	3 13	morn	♎	3	W	5 38	6 29	rises.	5 40	6 27	rises.	11 19	5 42	6 25	rises	8 43	5 42	6 25	rises.	1 43	5 47	6 20	rises	7 19	5 48	6 19	rises.
5 55	2 55	0 48	♏	4	Th	5 36	6 31	8 53	5 39	6 28	8 44	ev. 1	5 40	6 26	8 41	9 25	5 41	6 26	8 39	2 25	5 45	6 21	8 25	8 1	5 47	6 19	8 21
6 18	2 37	1 46	♏	5	Fr	5 34	6 32	10 10	5 37	6 29	9 59	0 44	5 38	6 28	9 55	10 8	5 39	6 27	9 53	3 8	5 44	6 22	9 35	8 44	5 46	6 20	9 31
6 41	2 20	2 48	♐	6	Sa	5 32	6 33	11 20	5 35	6 30	11 9	1 26	5 37	6 29	11 4	10 50	5 37	6 28	11 2	3 50	5 43	6 22	10 42	9 26	5 45	6 20	10 37
7 3	2 2	3 49	♐	7	F	5 30	6 34	morn	5 34	6 31	morn	2 11	5 35	6 30	morn	11 35	5 36	6 29	morn	4 35	5 42	6 23	11 42	10 11	5 44	6 21	11 37
7 26	1 45	4 50	♑	8	M	5 29	6 36	0 21	5 32	6 32	0 9	2 57	5 34	6 31	0 4	ev.21	5 34	6 30	0 2	5 21	5 40	6 24	morn	10 57	5 42	6 22	morn
7 48	1 23	5 47	♑	9	Tu	5 27	6 37	1 10	5 30	6 33	1 0	3 51	5 32	6 32	0 55	1 15	5 33	6 31	0 55	6 15	5 39	6 24	0 35	11 51	5 41	6 22	0 30
8 10	1 12	6 41	♒	10	W	5 25	6 38	1 51	5 29	6 35	1 41	4 51	5 30	6 33	1 38	2 15	5 31	6 32	1 36	7 15	5 38	6 25	1 21	ev.51	5 40	6 23	1 17
8 32	0 56	7 31	♒	11	Th	5 23	6 40	2 24	5 27	6 36	2 16	6 8	5 29	6 34	2 13	3 32	5 30	6 33	2 12	8 32	5 37	6 26	2 0	2 8	5 39	6 23	1 57
8 54	0 40	8 18	♒	12	Fr	5 21	6 41	2 51	5 25	6 37	2 46	7 33	5 27	6 35	2 44	4 57	5 28	6 34	2 43	9 57	5 35	6 27	2 35	3 33	5 38	6 24	2 33
9 16	0 24	9 2	♓	13	Sa	5 19	6 42	3 16	5 24	6 38	3 13	8 48	5 26	6 36	3 12	6 12	5 27	6 35	3 12	11 12	5 34	6 27	3 7	4 48	5 37	6 25	3 7
9 37	sl. 9	9 46	♓	14	F	5 18	6 44	3 39	5 22	6 39	3 38	9 47	5 24	6 37	3 38	7 11	5 25	6 36	3 38	morn	5 33	6 28	3 37	5 47	5 36	6 25	3 38
9 59	fa. 6	10 28	♈	15	M	5 16	6 45	4 1	5 20	6 40	4 2	10 31	5 23	6 38	4 4	7 55	5 24	6 37	4 4	0 11	5 32	6 29	4 7	6 31	5 34	6 26	4 10
10 20	0 20	11 11	♈	16	Tu	5 14	6 46	4 24	5 19	6 41	4 28	11 9	5 21	6 39	4 30	8 33	5 22	6 38	4 31	0 55	5 30	6 29	4 38	7 9	5 33	6 26	4 41
10 41	0 34	11 54	♉	17	W	5 12	6 47	sets.	5 17	6 42	sets.	11 42	5 20	6 40	sets.	9 6	5 21	6 39	sets.	1 33	5 29	6 30	sets.	7 42	5 32	6 27	sets.
11 2	0 48	ev. 39	♉	18	Th	5 11	6 49	8 10	5 16	6 43	8 1	morn	5 18	6 41	7 58	9 41	5 19	6 40	7 59	2 6	5 28	6 31	7 41	8 17	5 31	6 28	7 37
11 23	1 1	1 26	♉	19	Fr	5 9	6 50	9 9	5 14	6 45	8 59	0 17	5 17	6 42	8 54	10 10	5 18	6 41	8 52	2 41	5 27	6 31	8 35	8 46	5 30	6 28	8 30
11 43	1 14	2 14	♊	20	Sa	5 7	6 51	10 5	5 13	6 46	9 53	0 46	5 15	6 43	9 48	10 42	5 16	6 42	9 46	3 10	5 26	6 32	9 28	9 18	5 29	6 29	9 22
12 4	1 26	3 2	♊	21	F	5 5	6 52	10 55	5 11	6 47	10 44	1 18	5 14	6 44	10 39	11 14	5 15	6 43	10 37	3 42	5 25	6 33	10 17	9 50	5 28	6 30	10 12
12 24	1 38	3 52	♊	22	M	5 4	6 54	11 41	5 10	6 48	11 30	1 50	5 12	6 45	11 25	11 47	5 14	6 44	11 23	4 14	5 24	6 34	11 4	10 23	5 27	6 30	10 59
12 44	1 50	4 41	♋	23	Tu	5 2	6 55	morn	5 8	6 49	morn	2 23	5 11	6 46	morn	morn	5 12	6 45	morn	4 47	5 22	6 34	11 47	10 58	5 26	6 31	11 43
13 3	2 1	5 30	♋	24	W	5 0	6 56	0 23	5 7	6 50	0 10	2 58	5 9	6 47	0 6	0 22	5 11	6 46	0 4	5 22	5 21	6 35	morn	11 41	5 25	6 31	morn
13 23	2 12	6 18	♌	25	Th	4 59	6 58	0 55	5 5	6 51	0 46	3 41	5 8	6 48	0 43	1 5	5 9	6 47	0 41	6 5	5 20	6 36	0 27	morn	5 24	6 32	0 24
13 42	2 22	7 6	♌	26	Fr	4 57	6 59	1 26	5 4	6 52	1 19	4 33	5 7	6 49	1 16	1 57	5 8	6 48	1 15	6 57	5 19	6 36	1 4	0 33	5 23	6 33	1 2
14 1	2 32	7 54	♍	27	Sa	4 56	7 0	1 53	5 2	6 53	1 49	5 40	5 5	6 50	1 47	3 4	5 7	6 49	1 47	8 4	5 18	6 37	1 40	1 40	5 22	6 33	1 39
14 20	2 41	8 44	♍	28	F	4 54	7 1	2 20	5 1	6 55	2 18	6 59	5 4	6 51	2 17	4 23	5 5	6 50	2 17	9 23	5 17	6 38	2 14	2 59	5 21	6 34	2 15
14 39	2 50	9 35	♍	29	M	4 53	7 3	2 46	4 59	6 56	2 47	8 9	5 3	6 52	2 48	5 33	5 4	6 51	2 48	10 33	5 16	6 38	2 50	4 9	5 20	6 34	2 51
14 57	2 58	10 29	♎	30	Tu	4 51	7 4	3 14	4 58	6 57	3 17	9 13	5 1	6 53	3 19	6 37	5 3	6 52	3 20	11 37	5 15	6 39	3 27	5 13	5 19	6 35	3 30

[5th Month.]

MAY, 1844.

[31 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal.	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Charleston.	New-Orleans
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Full Moon - - - - -	2 10 22 m.	2 10 32 morn.	2 10 20 morn.	2 10 15 morn.	2 9 56 morn.	2 9 16 m.
Third Quarter - - -	9 3 29 m.	9 3 39 morn.	9 3 27 morn.	9 3 22 morn.	9 3 3 morn.	9 2 23 m.
New Moon - - - - -	17 3 59 m.	17 4 9 morn.	17 3 57 morn.	17 3 52 morn.	17 3 33 morn.	17 2 53 m.
First Quarter - - - -	25 2 36 m.	25 2 46 morn.	25 2 34 morn.	25 2 29 morn.	25 2 10 morn.	25 1 30 m.
Full Moon - - - - -	31 5 53 e.	31 6 3 eve.	31 5 51 eve.	31 5 46 eve.	31 5 27 eve.	31 4 47 e.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New-Orleans		
Sun's dec.N	Sun Fast.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
° ′	M. S	H. M.				H.M.	H.M.	H. M	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M	H.M	H M.
15 15	3 6	11 27	♎	1	W	4 50	7 5	3 45	4 57	6 58	3 51	10 2	5 0	6 54	3 55	7 26	5 2	6 53	3 56	ev.26	5 14	6 40	4 7	6 2	5 18	6 36	4 12
15 33	3 13	morn	♏	2	Th	4 48	7 6	rises.	4 55	6 59	rises.	10 50	4 59	6 55	rises.	8 14	5 0	6 54	rises.	1 14	5 13	6 41	rises.	6 50	5 18	6 36	rises
15 51	3 19	0 28	♏	3	Fr	4 47	7 8	8 59	4 54	7 0	8 47	11 36	4 58	6 56	8 43	9 0	4 59	6 55	8 41	2 0	5 12	6 42	8 22	7 36	5 17	6 37	8 17
16 8	3 25	1 32	♐	4	Sa	4 45	7 9	10 6	4 53	7 1	9 54	ev. 23	4 56	6 57	9 49	9 47	4 58	6 56	9 47	2 47	5 11	6 42	9 28	8 23	5 16	6 38	9 22
16 25	3 31	2 35	♐	5	F	4 44	7 10	11 2	4 51	7 2	10 51	1 11	4 55	6 58	10 46	10 35	4 57	6 57	10 44	3 35	5 10	6 43	10 26	9 11	5 15	6 38	10 20
16 42	3 36	3 36	♑	6	M	4 42	7 11	11 47	4 50	7 3	11 38	1 58	4 54	6 59	11 34	11 22	4 56	6 58	11 32	4 22	5 10	6 44	11 16	9 58	5 14	6 39	11 11
16 59	3 40	4 33	♑	7	Tu	4 41	7 12	morn	4 49	7 4	morn	2 47	4 53	7 0	morn	ev.11	4 55	6 59	morn	5 11	5 9	6 44	11 58	10 47	5 13	6 40	11 55
17 15	3 44	5 26	♒	8	W	4 40	7 14	0 24	4 48	7 5	0 16	3 39	4 52	7 1	0 13	1 3	4 53	7 0	0 11	6 3	5 8	6 45	morn	11 39	5 13	6 40	morn
17 31	3 47	6 15	♒	9	Th	4 38	7 15	0 54	4 47	7 6	0 48	4 38	4 51	7 2	0 46	2 2	4 52	7 1	0 45	7 2	5 7	6 46	0 36	ev.38	5 12	6 41	0 34
17 47	3 49	7 1	♓	10	Fr	4 37	7 16	1 20	4 45	7 7	1 16	5 43	4 50	7 3	1 15	3 7	4 51	7 2	1 15	8 7	5 6	6 47	1 9	1 43	5 11	6 41	1 9
18 2	3 51	7 45	♓	11	Sa	4 36	7 17	1 44	4 44	7 8	1 42	6 57	4 49	7 4	1 42	4 21	4 50	7 2	1 42	9 21	5 5	6 47	1 40	2 57	5 11	6 42	1 41
18 17	3 53	8 27	♈	12	F	4 34	7 18	2 6	4 43	7 10	2 7	8 2	4 48	7 5	2 8	5 26	4 49	7 3	2 8	10 26	5 5	6 48	2 10	4 2	5 10	6 43	2 12
18 32	3 54	9 10	♈	13	M	4 33	7 20	2 29	4 42	7 11	2 32	9 5	4 47	7 6	2 34	6 29	4 48	7 4	2 35	11 29	5 4	6 49	2 40	5 5	5 [illegible]	6 43	2 44
18 46	3 54	9 53	♈	14	Tu	4 32	7 21	2 53	4 41	7 12	2 58	9 55	4 46	7 7	3 1	7 19	4 47	7 5	3 2	morn	5 3	6 49	3 12	5 55	5 9	6 44	3 16
19 0	3 53	10 37	♉	15	W	4 31	7 22	3 20	4 40	7 13	3 27	10 35	4 45	7 8	3 31	7 59	4 46	7 6	3 32	0 19	5 2	6 50	3 45	6 35	5 8	6 45	3 51
19 14	3 52	11 23	♉	16	Th	4 30	7 23	3 51	4 39	7 14	3 59	11 16	4 44	7 9	4 4	8 40	4 46	7 7	4 6	0 59	5 2	6 51	4 22	7 16	5 7	6 45	4 28
19 28	3 51	ev. 10	♊	17	Fr	4 29	7 24	sets.	4 38	7 15	sets.	11 49	4 43	7 10	sets.	9 13	4 45	7 8	sets.	1 40	5 1	6 51	sets.	7 49	5 7	6 46	sets.
19 41	3 49	0 59	♊	18	Sa	4 28	7 25	8 52	4 37	7 16	8 46	morn	4 42	7 11	8 35	9 48	4 44	7 9	8 33	2 13	5 1	6 52	8 14	8 24	5 6	6 46	8 9
19 54	3 46	1 48	♊	19	F	4 27	7 26	9 39	4 36	7 17	9 27	0 24	4 41	7 12	9 23	10 23	4 43	7 10	9 21	2 48	5 0	6 53	9 2	8 59	5 6	6 47	8 57
20 6	3 43	2 3[illegible]	♋	20	M	4 26	7 27	10 20	4 35	7 18	10 10	0 59	4 40	7 13	10 5	10 54	4 42	7 11	10 3	3 23	4 59	6 54	9 46	9 30	5 5	6 48	9 41
20 18	3 39	3 26	♋	21	Tu	4 25	7 28	10 56	4 35	7 18	10 47	1 30	4 39	7 14	10 43	11 30	4 42	7 12	10 42	3 54	4 59	6 54	10 27	10 6	5 5	6 48	10 23
20 30	3 35	4 14	♌	22	W	4 24	7 30	11 27	4 34	7 19	11 20	2 6	4 39	7 15	11 17	morn	4 41	7 12	11 16	4 30	4 58	6 55	11 4	10 42	5 4	6 49	11 1
20 42	3 30	5 1	♌	23	Th	4 23	7 31	11 56	4 33	7 20	11 50	2 42	4 38	7 15	11 48	0 6	4 40	7 13	11 47	5 6	4 5[illegible]	6 56	11 39	11 25	5 4	6 49	11 38
20 53	3 25	5 48	♌	24	Fr	4 22	7 32	morn	4 32	7 21	morn	3 25	4 37	7 16	morn	0 49	4 39	7 14	morn	5 49	4 57	6 56	morn	morn	5 3	6 50	morn
21 4	3 19	6 35	♍	25	Sa	4 21	7 33	0 21	4 32	7 22	0 18	4 16	4 37	7 17	0 17	1 40	4 39	7 15	0 17	6 40	4 57	6 57	0 13	.0 16	5 3	6 51	0 13
21 14	3 13	7 24	♍	26	F	4 20	7 34	0 47	4 31	7 23	0 46	5 11	4 36	7 18	0 46	2 35	4 38	7 16	0 46	7 35	4 56	6 57	0 46	1 11	5 3	6 51	0 47
21 24	3 6	8 15	♎	27	M	4 20	7 34	1 13	4 30	7 24	1 15	6 16	4 35	7 19	1 16	3 40	4 38	7 17	1 17	8 40	4 56	6 58	1 21	2 16	5 2	6 52	1 24
21 34	2 59	9 9	♎	28	Tu	4 19	7 35	1 42	4 30	7 25	1 46	7 25	4 35	7 20	1 49	4 49	4 37	7 17	1 50	9 49	4 56	6 59	1 58	3 25	5 2	6 52	2 3
21 43	2 52	10 7	♏	29	W	4 18	7 36	2 14	4 29	7 26	2 21	8 28	4 34	7 20	2 25	5 52	4 37	7 18	2 27	10 52	4 55	6 59	2 40	4 28	5 2	6 53	2 46
21 52	2 44	11 9	♏	30	Th	4 18	7 37	2 54	4 29	7 26	3 3	9 28	4 34	7 21	3 8	6 52	4 36	7 19	3 10	11 52	4 55	7 0	3 28	5 28	5 1	6 53	3 35
22 0	2 35	morn	♐	31	Fr	4 17	7 38	rises.	4 28	7 27	rises.	10 23	4 33	7 22	rises.	7 47	4 36	7 20	rises.	ev.47	4 55	7 0	rises.	6 23	5 1	6 54	rises.

[6th Month.] JUNE, 1844. [30 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal.	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Charleston.	New Orleans
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Third Quarter - - -	7 3 35 e.	7 3 45 eve.	7 3 33 eve.	7 3 28 eve.	7 3 9 eve.	7 2 29 e.
New Moon - - - -	15 7 32 e.	15 7 42 eve.	15 7 30 eve.	15 7 25 eve.	15 7 6 eve.	15 6 26 e.
First Quarter - - -	23 10 30 m.	23 10 40 morn.	23 10 28 morn.	23 10 23 morn.	23 10 4 morn.	23 9 24 m.
Full Moon - - - -	30 1 23 m.	30 1 33 morn.	30 1 21 morn.	30 1 16 morn.	30 0 57 morn.	30 0 17 m.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New Orleans		
Sun's dec. N	Sun Fast.	Moon South	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
° ′	M. S.	H. M				H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M	H. M.	H.M.	H.M	H. M.	H. M	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M	H. M.
22 8	2 26	0 14	♐	1	Sa	4 17	7 39	8 47	4 27	7 28	8 35	11 17	4 33	7 23	8 30	8 41	4 35	7 20	8 28	1 41	4 54	7 1	8 9	7 17	5 1	6 54	8 3
22 16	2 17	1 17	♑	2	F	4 16	7 40	9 38	4 27	7 29	9 28	ev. 9	4 32	7 23	9 25	9 33	4 35	7 21	9 22	2 33	4 54	7 2	9 4	8 9	5 1	6 55	8 59
22 24	2 8	2 18	♑	3	M	4 16	7 40	10 20	4 27	7 29	10 11	1 0	4 32	7 24	10 8	10 24	4 34	7 22	10 6	3 24	4 54	7 2	9 52	9 0	5 0	6 55	9 48
22 31	1 58	3 15	♒	4	Tu	4 15	7 41	10 54	4 26	7 30	10 47	1 47	4 32	7 25	10 45	11 11	4 34	7 22	10 43	4 11	4 54	7 3	10 33	9 47	5 0	6 56	10 30
22 37	1 47	4 8	♒	5	W	4 15	7 42	11 23	4 26	7 31	11 18	2 35	4 31	7 25	11 16	11 59	4 34	7 23	11 16	4 59	4 53	7 3	11 9	10 35	5 0	6 56	11 8
22 43	1 37	4 56	♓	6	Th	4 14	7 43	11 47	4 26	7 31	11 45	3 23	4 31	7 26	11 45	ev. 47	4 33	7 23	11 44	5 47	4 53	7 4	11 41	11 23	5 0	6 57	11 41
22 49	1 26	5 41	♓	7	Fr	4 14	7 43	morn	4 25	7 32	morn	4 13	4 31	7 26	morn	1 37	4 33	7 24	morn	6 37	4 53	7 4	morn	ev. 13	5 0	6 57	morn
22 54	1 14	6 25	♓	8	Sa	4 14	7 44	0 11	4 25	7 33	0 11	5 7	4 31	7 27	0 11	2 31	4 33	7 25	0 11	7 31	4 53	7 5	0 12	1 7	5 0	6 58	0 14
22 59	1 3	7 8	♈	9	F	4 13	7 45	0 34	4 25	7 33	0 36	6 7	4 30	7 28	0 37	3 31	4 33	7 25	0 38	8 31	4 53	7 5	0 43	2 7	5 0	6 58	0 45
23 4	0 51	7 51	♈	10	M	4 13	7 45	0 57	4 25	7 34	1 2	7 11	4 30	7 28	1 4	4 35	4 33	7 26	1 5	9 35	4 53	7 6	1 14	3 11	5 0	6 59	1 18
23 8	0 39	8 35	♉	11	Tu	4 13	7 46	1 23	4 25	7 34	1 29	8 10	4 30	7 29	1 33	5 34	4 33	7 26	1 35	10 34	4 53	7 6	1 46	4 10	5 0	6 59	1 52
23 12	0 27	9 20	♉	12	W	4 13	7 46	1 52	4 24	7 35	2 0	9 12	4 30	7 29	2 5	6 36	4 32	7 27	2 7	11 36	4 53	7 6	2 22	5 12	5 0	6 59	2 28
23 15	0 14	10 7	♉	13	Th	4 13	7 47	2 26	4 24	7 35	2 36	10 6	4 30	7 30	2 41	7 30	4 32	7 27	2 43	morn	4 53	7 7	3 1	6 6	5 0	7 0	3 8
23 18	fa. 2	10 55	♊	14	Fr	4 13	7 47	3 6	4 24	7 36	3 16	10 48	4 30	7 30	3 22	8 12	4 32	7 28	3 24	0 30	4 53	7 7	3 44	6 48	5 0	7 0	3 52
23 21	sl. 11	11 45	♊	15	Sa	4 13	7 48	sets.	4 24	7 36	sets.	11 28	4 30	7 30	sets.	8 52	4 32	7 28	sets.	1 12	4 53	7 7	sets.	7 28	5 0	7 0	sets.
23 23	0 24	ev. 35	♋	16	F	4 13	7 48	8 20	4 24	7 36	8 9	morn	4 30	7 31	8 5	9 29	4 32	7 28	8 3	1 52	4 53	7 8	7 45	8 5	5 0	7 1	7 40
23 25	0 37	1 24	♋	17	M	4 13	7 49	8 58	4 24	7 37	8 48	0 5	4 30	7 31	8 45	10 4	4 33	7 29	8 43	2 29	4 53	7 8	8 27	8 40	5 0	7 1	8 23
23 26	0 50	2 12	♋	18	Tu	4 13	7 49	9 31	4 25	7 37	9 23	0 40	4 30	7 31	9 20	10 39	4 33	7 29	9 18	3 4	4 53	7 8	9 6	9 15	5 0	7 1	9 2
23 27	1 3	3 0	♌	19	W	4 13	7 49	10 0	4 25	7 37	9 54	1 15	4 30	7 32	9 52	11 14	4 33	7 29	9 51	3 39	4 53	7 9	9 41	9 50	5 0	7 2	9 39
23 27	1 16	3 46	♌	20	Th	4 13	7 49	10 26	4 25	7 38	10 22	1 50	4 30	7 32	10 21	11 51	4 33	7 29	10 21	4 15	4 54	7 9	10 15	10 27	5 1	7 2	10 14
23 27	1 29	4 32	♍	21	Fr	4 13	7 50	10 51	4 25	7 38	10 50	2 27	4 31	7 32	10 50	morn	4 33	7 30	10 49	4 51	4 54	7 9	10 48	11 8	5 1	7 2	10 49
23 27	1 42	5 19	♍	22	Sa	4 13	7 50	11 16	4 25	7 38	11 17	3 8	4 31	7 32	11 18	0 32	4 33	7 30	11 19	5 32	4 54	7 9	11 21	11 54	5 1	7 2	11 23
23 26	1 55	6 8	♎	23	F	4 14	7 50	11 43	4 26	7 38	11 46	3 54	4 31	7 32	11 48	1 18	4 34	7 30	11 49	6 18	4 54	7 9	11 56	morn	5 1	7 2	12 0
23 25	2 8	6 59	♎	24	M	4 14	7 50	morn	4 26	7 38	morn	4 43	4 31	7 33	morn	2 7	4 34	7 30	morn	7 7	4 55	7 10	morn	0 43	5 2	7 2	morn
23 24	2 20	7 53	♏	25	Tu	4 14	7 50	0 12	4 26	7 38	0 18	5 39	4 32	7 33	0 22	3 3	4 34	7 30	0 23	8 3	4 55	7 10	0 34	1 39	5 2	7 3	0 39
23 22	2 33	8 52	♏	26	W	4 15	7 50	0 47	4 26	7 38	0 56	6 48	4 32	7 33	1 6	4 12	4 35	7 30	1 2	9 12	4 55	7 10	1 18	2 48	5 2	7 3	1 24
23 19	2 45	9 53	♐	27	Th	4 15	7 50	1 30	4 27	7 38	1 40	7 53	4 32	7 33	1 46	5 17	4 35	7 30	1 48	10 17	4 56	7 10	2 7	3 53	5 2	7 3	2 15
23 16	2 57	10 57	♐	28	Fr	4 16	7 50	2 23	4 27	7 38	2 34	9 5	4 33	7 33	2 40	6 29	4 35	7 30	2 43	11 29	4 56	7 10	3 4	5 5	5 3	7 3	3 13
23 13	3 9	11 59	♑	29	Sa	4 16	7 50	3 25	4 28	7 38	3 37	10 10	4 33	7 33	3 43	7 34	4 36	7 30	3 46	ev. 34	4 56	7 10	4 8	6 10	5 3	7 3	4 16
23 10	3 21	morn	♑	30	F	4 17	7 50	rises	4 28	7 38	rises.	11 8	4 34	7 33	rises.	8 32	4 36	7 30	rises.	1 32	4 57	7 10	rises.	7 8	5 4	7 3	rises.

[7th Month.]

JULY, 1844.

[31 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal.			Boston.			New-York.			Philadelphia.			Charleston.			New Orleans		
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
Third Quarter - - -	7	5	56 m.	7	6	6 morn.	7	5	54 morn.	7	5	49 morn.	7	5	30 morn.	7	4	50 m.
New Moon -	15	9	29 m.	15	9	39 morn.	15	9	27 morn.	15	9	22 morn.	15	9	3 morn.	15	8	23 m.
First Quarter - - -	22	4	19 e.	22	4	29 eve.	22	4	17 eve.	22	4	12 eve.	22	3	53 eve.	22	3	13 e.
Full Moon - - - - -	29	9	39 m.	29	9	49 morn.	29	9	37 morn.	29	9	32 morn.	29	9	13 morn.	29	8	33 m.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New Orleans		
Sun's dec. N	Sun Slow.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
° ′	M. S	H. M.				H M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M	H. M	H.M	H.M	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M	H. M.
23 6	3 33	0 59	♑	1	M	4 17	7 50	8 50	4 29	7 38	8 42	11 59	4 34	7 33	8 39	9 23	4 37	7 30	8 38	2 23	4 57	7 10	8 25	7 59	5 4	7 3	8 22
23 1	3 44	1 55	♒	2	Tu	4 18	7 50	9 22	4 29	7 38	9 16	ev. 49	4 35	7 32	9 14	10 13	4 37	7 30	9 13	3 13	4 57	7 10	9 5	8 49	5 4	7 3	9 3
22 56	3 55	2 46	♒	3	W	4 18	7 49	9 49	4 30	7 38	9 46	1 35	4 35	7 32	9 45	10 59	4 38	7 30	9 44	3 59	4 58	7 10	9 40	9 35	5 5	7 3	9 39
22 51	4 5	3 34	♓	4	Th	4 19	7 49	10 14	4 30	7 38	10 13	2 20	4 36	7 32	10 13	11 44	4 38	7 30	10 13	4 44	4 58	7 10	10 12	10 20	5 5	7 3	10 13
22 45	4 16	4 20	♓	5	Fr	4 20	7 49	10 37	4 31	7 37	10 38	3 2	4 36	7 32	10 39	ev. 26	4 39	7 29	10 40	5 26	4 59	7 9	10 43	11 2	5 6	7 3	10 45
22 39	4 26	5 4	♈	6	Sa	4 20	7 48	11 1	4 32	7 37	11 4	3 44	4 37	7 31	11 7	1 8	4 39	7 29	11 8	6 8	4 59	7 9	11 14	11 44	5 6	7 3	11 18
22 33	4 35	5 47	♈	7	F	4 21	7 48	11 26	4 32	7 37	11 32	4 27	4 38	7 31	11 35	1 51	4 40	7 29	11 36	6 51	5 0	7 9	11 47	ev. 27	5 6	7 2	11 52
22 26	4 45	6 31	♉	8	M	4 22	7 47	11 54	4 33	7 36	morn	5 14	4 38	7 31	morn	2 38	4 41	7 28	morn	7 38	5 0	7 9	morn	1 14	5 7	7 2	morn
22 19	4 54	7 16	♉	9	Tu	4 22	7 47	morn	4 34	7 36	0 1	6 9	4 39	7 30	0 6	3 33	4 41	7 28	0 7	8 33	5 1	7 9	0 21	2 9	5 7	7 2	0 27
22 11	5 2	8 3	♉	10	W	4 23	7 46	0 26	4 34	7 35	0 35	7 17	4 40	7 30	0 40	4 41	4 42	7 28	0 42	9 41	5 1	7 8	0 59	3 17	5 8	7 2	1 6
22 3	5 10	8 50	♊	11	Th	4 24	7 46	1 4	4 35	7 35	1 14	8 24	4 40	7 30	1 19	5 48	4 43	7 27	1 22	10 48	5 2	7 8	1 41	4 24	5 8	7 2	1 48
21 55	5 18	9 40	♊	12	Fr	4 25	7 45	1 47	4 36	7 34	1 58	9 31	4 41	7 29	2 4	6 55	4 43	7 27	2 6	11 55	5 2	7 8	2 26	5 31	5 9	7 1	2 34
21 46	5 25	10 29	♊	13	Sa	4 26	7 45	2 37	4 37	7 34	2 48	10 24	4 42	7 29	2 54	7 48	4 44	7 26	2 57	morn	5 3	7 8	3 17	6 24	5 9	7 1	3 25
21 37	5 32	11 19	♋	14	F	4 27	7 44	3 33	4 37	7 33	3 44	11 6	4 42	7 28	3 49	8 30	4 45	7 26	3 52	0 48	5 3	7 7	4 11	7 6	5 10	7 1	4 18
21 28	5 38	ev. 9	♋	15	M	4 27	7 43	sets.	4 38	7 33	sets.	11 46	4 43	7 23	sets.	9 10	4 45	7 25	sets.	1 30	5 4	7 7	sets.	7 46	5 10	7 0	sets.
21 18	5 44	0 57	♌	16	Tu	4 28	7 42	8 4	4 39	7 32	7 57	morn	4 44	7 27	7 55	9 47	4 46	7 25	7 53	2 10	5 5	7 6	7 43	8 23	5 11	7 0	7 40
21 8	5 49	1 44	♌	17	W	4 29	7 42	8 31	4 40	7 31	8 27	0 23	4 45	7 26	8 25	10 24	4 47	7 24	8 24	2 47	5 5	7 6	8 18	9 0	5 12	7 0	8 16
20 57	5 54	2 31	♍	18	Th	4 30	7 41	8 57	4 41	7 31	8 55	1 0	4 46	7 26	8 54	10 57	4 48	7 23	8 54	3 24	5 6	7 5	8 51	9 33	5 12	6 59	8 51
20 46	5 58	3 18	♍	19	Fr	4 31	7 40	9 22	4 42	7 30	9 22	1 33	4 46	7 25	9 23	11 34	4 49	7 23	9 23	3 57	5 7	7 5	9 24	10 10	5 13	6 59	9 26
20 35	6 2	4 6	♍	20	Sa	4 32	7 39	9 48	4 42	7 29	9 50	2 10	4 47	7 24	9 52	morn	4 49	7 22	9 53	4 34	5 7	7 4	9 58	10 47	5 13	6 58	10 1
20 23	6 5	4 55	♎	21	F	4 33	7 38	10 16	4 43	7 28	10 21	2 47	4 48	7 23	10 24	0 11	4 50	7 21	10 25	5 11	5 8	7 4	10 35	11 29	5 14	6 58	10 39
20 11	6 7	5 47	♎	22	M	4 34	7 37	10 48	4 44	7 27	10 55	3 29	4 49	7 23	11 6	0 53	4 51	7 21	11 1	5 53	5 8	7 3	11 15	morn	5 14	6 57	11 21
19 59	6 9	6 43	♏	23	Tu	4 35	7 36	11 26	4 45	7 27	11 36	4 14	4 50	7 22	11 41	1 38	4 52	7 20	11 43	6 38	5 9	7 3	morn	0 14	5 15	6 57	morn
19 46	6 10	7 41	♏	24	W	4 36	7 35	morn	4 46	7 26	morn	5 8	4 51	7 21	morn	2 32	4 53	7 19	morn	7 32	5 10	7 2	0 1	1 8	5 16	6 56	0 8
19 34	6 11	8 42	♐	25	Th	4 38	7 34	0 13	4 47	7 25	0 24	6 12	4 52	7 20	0 30	3 36	4 54	7 18	0 33	8 36	5 10	7 2	0 53	2 12	5 16	6 56	1 1
19 20	6 11	9 43	♐	26	Fr	4 39	7 33	1 10	4 48	7 24	1 21	7 32	4 53	7 19	1 28	4 56	4 55	7 17	1 30	9 56	5 11	7 1	1 52	3 32	5 17	6 55	2 0
19 7	6 11	10 43	♑	27	Sa	4 40	7 32	2 15	4 49	7 23	2 27	8 53	4 53	7 18	2 33	6 17	4 55	7 16	2 35	11 17	5 12	7 0	2 56	4 53	5 17	6 55	3 4
18 53	6 10	11 40	♑	28	F	4 41	7 31	3 28	4 50	7 22	3 37	10 4	4 54	7 17	3 43	7 28	4 56	7 15	3 45	ev. 28	5 12	6 59	4 3	6 4	5 18	6 54	4 11
18 39	6 8	morn	♒	29	M	4 42	7 30	rises.	4 51	7 21	rises.	11 2	4 55	7 16	rises.	8 26	4 57	7 14	rises.	1 26	5 13	6 59	rises.	7 2	5 18	6 53	rises.
18 24	6 5	0 34	♒	30	Tu	4 43	7 28	7 49	4 52	7 20	7 44	11 52	4 56	7 15	7 43	9 16	4 58	7 13	7 42	2 16	5 14	6 58	7 36	7 52	5 19	6 53	7 34
18 9	6 2	1 24	♓	31	W	4 44	7 27	8 15	4 53	7 18	8 13	ev. 38	4 57	7 14	8 13	10 2	4 59	7 12	8 12	3 2	5 14	6 57	8 10	8 38	5 20	6 52	8 10

[8th Month.] AUGUST, 1844. [31 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal. D. H. M.	Boston. D. H. M.	New-York. D. H. M.	Philadelphia. D. H. M	Charleston. D. H. M.	New Orleans D. H. M.
Third Quarter - - -	5 10 32 e.	5 10 42 eve.	5 10 30 eve.	5 10 25 eve.	5 10 6 eve.	5 9 26 e.
New Moon - - - -	13 9 37 e.	13 9 47 eve.	13 9 35 eve.	13 9 30 eve.	13 9 11 eve.	13 8 31 e.
First Quarter - - -	20 9 21 e.	20 9 31 eve.	20 9 19 eve.	20 9 14 eve.	20 8 55 eve.	20 8 15 e.
Full Moon - - - -	27 7 39 e.	27 7 49 eve.	27 7 37 eve.	27 7 32 eve.	27 7 13 eve.	27 6 33 e.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New Orleans		
Sun's dec.N	Sun Slow.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
° ′	M. S.	H. M.				H M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
17 54	5 59	2 11	♓	1	Th	4 45	7 26	8 40	4 54	7 17	8 40	1 17	4 58	7 13	8 40	10 41	5 0	7 11	8 41	3 41	5 15	6 56	8 42	9 17	5 20	6 51	8 44
17 39	5 55	2 57	♈	2	Fr	4 46	7 25	9 4	4 55	7 16	9 6	1 54	4 59	7 12	9 8	11 18	5 1	7 10	9 9	4 18	5 16	6 56	9 14	9 54	5 21	6 51	9 17
17 23	5 50	3 41	♈	3	Sa	4 48	7 23	9 29	4 56	7 15	9 33	2 31	5 0	7 11	9 36	11 55	5 2	7 9	9 37	4 55	5 16	6 55	9 46	10 31	5 21	6 50	9 51
17 7	5 45	4 26	♈	4	F	4 49	7 22	9 56	4 57	7 14	10 2	3 7	5 1	7 10	10 6	ev.31	5 3	7 8	10 8	5 31	5 17	6 54	10 20	11 7	5 22	6 49	10 26
16 51	5 39	5 11	♉	5	M	4 50	7 21	10 27	4 58	7 13	10 35	3 43	5 2	7 9	10 39	1 7	5 4	7 7	10 41	6 7	5 18	6 53	10 57	11 43	5 23	6 48	11 3
16 34	5 32	5 57	♉	6	Tu	4 51	7 19	11 2	4 59	7 11	11 11	4 24	5 3	7 8	11 17	1 48	5 5	7 6	11 19	6 48	5 18	6 52	11 37	ev.24	5 23	6 47	11 44
16 17	5 25	6 44	♊	7	W	4 52	7 18	11 43	5 0	7 10	11 53	5 11	5 4	7 6	11 59	2 35	5 5	7 5	morn	7 35	5 19	6 51	morn	1 11	5 24	6 47	morn
16 0	5 17	7 33	♊	8	Th	4 53	7 16	morn	5 1	7 9	morn	6 16	5 5	7 5	morn	3 40	5 6	7 4	0 1	8 40	5 20	6 50	0 21	2 16	5 24	6 46	0 29
15 43	5 9	8 22	♊	9	Fr	4 55	7 15	0 30	5 2	7 7	0 41	7 37	5 6	7 4	0 47	5 1	5 7	7 2	0 49	10 1	5 21	6 49	1 9	3 37	5 25	6 45	1 17
15 25	5 1	9 12	♋	10	Sa	4 56	7 13	1 23	5 3	7 6	1 34	8 56	5 7	7 3	1 40	6 20	5 8	7 1	1 42	11 20	5 21	6 48	2 2	4 56	5 26	6 44	2 9
15 8	4 51	10 2	♋	11	F	4 57	7 12	2 23	5 4	7 5	2 32	9 59	5 8	7 1	2 37	7 23	5 9	7 0	2 40	morn	5 22	6 47	2 57	5 59	5 26	6 43	3 5
14 50	4 41	10 51	♌	12	M	4 58	7 10	3 26	5 5	7 3	3 34	10 45	5 9	7 0	3 38	8 9	5 10	6 59	3 40	0 23	5 23	6 46	3 55	6 45	5 27	6 42	4 2
14 31	4 31	11 39	♌	13	Tu	4 59	7 9	4 33	5 6	7 2	4 39	11 24	5 10	6 59	4 42	8 48	5 11	6 57	4 44	1 9	5 23	6 45	4 55	7 24	5 27	6 41	5 0
14 13	4 20	ev.27	♌	14	W	5 1	7 7	sets.	5 7	7 1	sets.	morn	5 11	6 57	sets.	9 26	5 12	6 56	sets.	1 48	5 24	6 44	sets.	8 2	5 28	6 40	sets.
13 54	4 9	1 15	♍	15	Th	5 2	7 6	7 27	5 8	6 59	7 26	0 2	5 12	6 56	7 26	10 1	5 13	6 55	7 26	2 26	5 25	6 43	7 26	8 37	5 29	6 39	7 27
13 35	3 57	2 3	♍	16	Fr	5 3	7 4	7 53	5 10	6 58	7 54	0 37	5 13	6 55	7 56	10 35	5 14	6 53	7 57	3 1	5 25	6 42	8 1	9 11	5 29	6 38	8 3
13 16	3 44	2 53	♎	17	Sa	5 4	7 2	8 21	5 11	6 56	8 25	1 11	5 14	6 53	8 27	11 12	5 15	6 52	8 29	3 35	5 26	6 41	8 37	9 48	5 30	6 37	8 41
12 56	3 31	3 44	♎	18	F	5 5	7 1	8 52	5 12	6 55	8 58	1 48	5 15	6 52	9 2	11 49	5 16	6 50	9 4	4 12	5 27	6 40	9 16	10 25	5 30	6 36	9 22
12 37	3 17	4 39	♏	19	M	5 7	6 59	9 23	5 13	6 53	9 37	2 25	5 16	6 59	9 42	morn	5 17	6 49	9 44	4 49	5 27	6 39	10 0	11 5	5 31	6 35	10 7
12 17	3 3	5 35	♏	20	Tu	5 8	6 57	10 12	5 14	6 52	10 22	3 5	5 17	6 40	10 28	0 29	5 18	6 48	10 30	5 29	5 28	6 38	10 49	11 51	5 31	6 34	10 57
11 57	2 49	6 34	♐	21	W	5 9	6 56	11 4	5 15	6 50	11 15	3 51	5 18	6 47	11 21	1 15	5 19	6 46	11 24	6 15	5 29	6 36	11 45	morn	5 32	6 33	11 53
11 37	2 34	7 34	♐	22	Th	5 10	6 54	morn	5 16	6 49	morn	4 43	5 19	6 46	morn	2 7	5 20	6 45	morn	7 7	5 29	6 35	morn	0 43	5 33	6 32	morn
11 16	2 18	8 33	♑	23	Fr	5 12	6 52	0 4	5 17	6 47	0 16	5 54	5 20	6 44	0 22	3 18	5 21	6 43	0 25	8 18	5 30	6 34	0 45	1 54	5 33	6 31	0 54
10 56	2 2	9 30	♑	24	Sa	5 13	6 50	1 12	5 18	6 45	1 23	7 21	5 20	6 43	1 28	4 45	5 22	6 42	1 31	9 45	5 31	6 33	1 50	3 21	5 34	6 30	1 57
10 35	1 46	10 23	♒	25	F	5 14	6 49	2 24	5 19	6 44	2 32	8 49	5 21	6 41	2 37	6 13	5 23	6 40	2 39	11 13	5 31	6 32	2 55	4 49	5 34	6 29	3 2
10 14	1 29	11 14	♒	26	M	5 15	6 47	3 37	5 20	6 42	3 43	9 57	5 22	6 40	3 47	7 21	5 23	6 39	3 48	ev. 21	5 32	6 31	4 0	5 57	5 35	6 28	4 6
9 53	1 12	morn	♓	27	Tu	5 16	6 45	4 48	5 21	6 41	4 52	10 51	5 23	6 38	4 55	8 15	5 24	6 37	4 56	1 15	5 33	6 29	5 4	6 51	5 35	6 27	5 8
9 32	0 55	0 2	♓	28	W	5 18	6 43	rises.	5 22	6 39	rises.	11 36	5 24	6 37	rises.	9 0	5 25	6 36	rises.	2 0	5 33	6 28	rises	7 36	5 36	6 25	rises.
9 11	0 37	0 49	♓	29	Th	5 19	6 41	7 6	5 23	6 37	7 7	ev.16	5 25	6 35	7 8	9 40	5 26	6 34	7 9	2 40	5 34	6 27	7 12	8 16	5 36	6 24	7 15
7 49	0 19	1 34	♈	30	Fr	5 20	6 40	7 31	5 24	6 36	7 34	0 52	5 26	6 34	7 37	10 16	5 27	6 33	7 38	3 16	5 35	6 26	7 45	8 52	5 37	6 23	7 49
8 27	0 0	2 19	♈	31	Sa	5 21	6 38	7 57	5 25	6 34	8 3	1 26	5 27	6 32	8 6	10 50	5 28	6 31	8 8	3 50	5 35	6 24	8 19	9 26	5 38	6 22	8 24

[9th Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1844.

[30 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal.	Boston.	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Charleston.	New-Orleans
	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Third Quarter - - -	4 4 49 e.	4 4 59 eve.	4 4 47 eve.	4 4 42 eve.	4 4 23 eve.	4 3 43 e.
New Moon - - - -	12 8 22 m.	12 8 32 morn.	12 8 20 morn.	12 8 15 morn.	12 7 56 morn.	12 7 16 m.
First Quarter - - -	19 2 58 m.	19 3 8 morn.	19 2 56 morn.	19 2 51 morn.	19 2 32 morn.	19 1 52 m.
Full Moon - - - -	26 8 19 m.	26 8 29 morn.	26 8 17 morn.	26 8 12 morn.	26 7 53 morn.	26 7 13 m.

						Montreal.			Boston.			
Sun's dec.N	Sun Fast.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water
° ′	M. S.	H. M.				H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.
8 6	0 19	3 4	♉	1	F	5 23	6 36	8 27	5 26	6 32	8 34	1 59
7 44	0 38	3 50	♉	2	M	5 24	6 34	9 0	5 28	6 30	9 9	2 32
7 22	0 57	4 37	♉	3	Tu	5 25	6 32	9 39	5 29	6 29	9 49	3 5
6 59	1 17	5 25	♊	4	W	5 26	6 30	10 23	5 30	6 27	10 34	3 43
6 37	1 36	6 14	♊	5	Th	5 28	6 29	11 14	5 31	6 25	11 24	4 27
6 15	1 56	7 3	♋	6	Fr	5 29	6 27	morn	5 32	6 24	morn	5 27
5 52	2 16	7 52	♋	7	Sa	5 30	6 25	0 10	5 33	6 22	0 20	6 50
5 30	2 37	8 41	♋	8	F	5 31	6 23	1 11	5 34	6 20	1 19	8 13
5 7	2 57	9 30	♌	9	M	5 32	6 21	2 16	5 35	6 19	2 23	9 23
4 44	3 18	10 18	♌	10	Tu	5 34	6 19	3 23	5 36	6 17	3 28	10 14
4 21	3 39	11 6	♍	11	W	5 35	6 17	4 33	5 37	6 15	4 35	10 55
3 58	3 59	11 55	♍	12	Th	5 36	6 15	sets.	5 38	6 13	sets.	11 33
3 35	4 20	ev. 46	♎	13	Fr	5 37	6 13	6 23	5 39	6 12	6 26	morn
3 12	4 41	1 38	♎	14	Sa	5 38	6 11	6 54	5 40	6 10	6 59	0 8
2 49	5 2	2 33	♏	15	F	5 40	6 9	7 29	5 41	6 8	7 37	0 43
2 26	5 23	3 30	♏	16	M	5 41	6 8	8 11	5 42	6 6	8 21	1 22
2 3	5 44	4 29	♐	17	Tu	5 42	6 6	9 1	5 43	6 5	9 12	2 3
1 39	6 5	5 29	♐	18	W	5 43	6 4	9 59	5 44	6 3	10 11	2 44
1 16	6 27	6 28	♑	19	Th	5 45	6 2	11 5	5 45	6 1	11 15	3 32
0 53	6 48	7 24	♑	20	Fr	5 46	6 0	morn	5 47	5 59	morn	4 30
0 29	7 9	8 18	♑	21	Sa	5 47	5 58	0 14	5 48	5 57	0 23	5 46
N. 6	7 29	9 8	♒	22	F	5 48	5 56	1 25	5 49	5 56	1 32	7 16
S. 17	7 50	9 56	♒	23	M	5 50	5 54	2 35	5 50	5 54	2 40	8 41
0 41	8 11	10 43	♓	24	Tu	5 51	5 52	3 44	5 51	5 52	3 47	9 45
1 4	8 31	11 28	♓	25	W	5 52	5 50	4 52	5 52	5 50	4 52	10 33
1 28	8 52	morn	♈	26	Th	5 54	5 48	rises.	5 53	5 48	rises.	11 14
1 51	9 12	0 13	♈	27	Fr	5 55	5 46	5 59	5 54	5 47	6 4	11 49
2 14	9 32	0 58	♉	28	Sa	5 56	5 44	6 28	5 55	5 45	6 34	ev. 24
2 38	9 51	1 44	♉	29	F	5 57	5 42	7 0	5 56	5 43	7 8	0 58
3 1	10 11	2 31	♉	30	M	5 59	5 40	7 36	5 58	5 41	7 46	1 29

	New-York.				Philadelphia.			
D. M.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water
	H.M	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 28	6 30	8 39	11 23	5 29	6 30	8 40	4 23
2	5 29	6 29	9 14	11 56	5 30	6 28	9 17	4 56
3	5 30	6 27	9 55	ev. 29	5 31	6 26	9 57	5 29
4	5 31	6 26	10 40	1 7	5 32	6 25	10 42	6 7
5	5 32	6 24	11 30	1 51	5 33	6 23	11 32	6 51
6	5 33	6 22	morn	2 51	5 34	6 22	morn	7 51
7	5 34	6 21	0 25	4 14	5 35	6 20	0 28	9 14
8	5 35	6 19	1 24	5 37	5 36	6 18	1 26	10 37
9	5 36	6 17	2 26	6 47	5 37	6 17	2 28	11 47
10	5 37	6 16	3 31	7 38	5 38	6 15	3 32	morn
11	5 38	6 14	4 37	8 19	5 38	6 14	4 38	0 38
12	5 39	6 12	sets.	8 57	5 39	6 12	sets.	1 19
13	5 40	6 11	6 28	9 32	5 40	6 10	6 29	1 57
14	5 41	6 9	7 3	10 7	5 41	6 9	7 4	2 32
15	5 42	6 7	7 42	10 46	5 42	6 7	7 44	3 7
16	5 43	6 6	8 27	11 27	5 43	6 5	8 29	3 46
17	5 44	6 4	9 18	morn	5 44	6 4	9 21	4 27
18	5 45	6 2	10 17	0 8	5 45	6 2	10 20	5 8
19	5 46	6 1	11 21	0 56	5 46	6 0	11 24	5 56
20	5 47	5 59	morn	1 54	5 47	5 59	morn	6 54
21	5 48	5 57	0 28	3 10	5 48	5 57	0 30	8 10
22	5 49	5 56	1 36	4 40	5 49	5 55	1 38	9 40
23	5 50	5 54	2 43	6 5	5 50	5 54	2 44	11 5
24	5 51	5 52	3 48	7 9	5 51	5 52	3 49	ev. 9
25	5 52	5 50	4 53	7 57	5 52	5 50	4 53	0 57
26	5 53	5 49	rises.	8 38	5 53	5 49	rises.	1 38
27	5 54	5 47	6 7	9 13	5 54	5 47	6 8	2 13
28	5 55	5 45	6 38	9 48	5 55	5 46	6 40	2 48
29	5 56	5 44	7 13	10 22	5 56	5 44	7 15	3 22
30	5 57	5 42	7 51	10 53	5 57	5 42	7 54	3 53

	Charleston.				New-Orleans		
D. M.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
	H M	H.M.	H. M	H. M.	H.M.	H.M	H. M.
1	5 36	6 23	8 54	9 59	5 38	6 21	9 0
2	5 36	6 22	9 33	10 32	5 39	6 20	9 40
3	5 37	6 20	10 16	11 5	5 39	6 18	10 23
4	5 38	6 19	11 2	11 43	5 40	6 17	11 10
5	5 38	6 18	11 52	ev. 27	5 40	6 16	12 0
6	5 39	6 17	morn	1 27	5 41	6 15	morn
7	5 40	6 15	0 40	2 50	5 41	6 14	0 53
8	5 40	6 14	1 42	4 13	5 42	6 12	1 49
9	5 41	6 13	2 41	5 23	5 42	6 11	2 47
10	5 42	6 11	3 42	6 14	5 43	6 10	3 46
11	5 42	6 10	4 43	6 55	5 44	6 9	4 46
12	5 43	6 9	sets.	7 33	5 44	6 7	sets.
13	5 44	6 7	6 36	8 8	5 45	6 6	6 39
14	5 44	6 6	7 15	8 43	5 45	6 5	7 20
15	5 45	6 5	7 59	9 22	5 46	6 4	8 5
16	5 45	6 3	8 47	10 3	5 46	6 3	8 55
17	5 46	6 2	9 41	10 44	5 47	6 1	9 49
18	5 47	6 1	10 40	11 32	5 47	6 0	10 49
19	5 47	5 59	11 43	morn	5 48	5 59	11 51
20	5 48	5 58	morn	0 30	5 48	5 57	morn
21	5 49	5 56	0 47	1 46	5 49	5 56	0 54
22	5 49	5 55	1 51	3 16	5 50	5 55	1 57
23	5 50	5 54	2 53	4 41	5 50	5 54	2 58
24	5 51	5 52	3 54	5 45	5 51	5 53	3 57
25	5 51	5 51	4 54	6 33	5 51	5 51	4 55
26	5 52	5 50	rises.	7 14	5 52	5 50	rises.
27	5 53	5 48	6 17	7 49	5 52	5 49	6 22
28	5 53	5 47	6 53	8 24	5 53	5 48	6 58
29	5 54	5 46	7 31	8 58	5 54	5 46	7 37
30	5 55	5 44	8 11	9 29	5 54	5 45	8 19

[10th Month.]

OCTOBER, 1844.

[31 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal. D. H. M.	Boston. D. H. M.	New-York. D. H. M.	Philadelphia. D. H. M.	Charleston. D. H. M.	New-Orleans D. H. M.
Third Quarter - - -	4 11 35 m.	4 11 45 morn.	4 11 33 morn.	4 11 28 morn.	4 11 9 morn.	4 10 29 m.
New Moon - - - -	11 6 30 e.	11 6 40 eve.	11 6 28 eve.	11 6 23 eve.	11 6 4 eve.	11 5 24 e.
First Quarter - - -	18 10 22 m.	18 10 32 morn.	18 10 20 morn.	18 10 15 morn.	18 9 56 morn.	18 9 16 m.
Full Moon - - - -	26 0 11 m.	27 0 21 morn.	26 0 9 morn.	26 0 4 morn.	25 11 45 eve.	25 11 5 e.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New-Orleans		
Sun's dec.S.	Sun Fast.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High Water	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
° '	M. S.	H. M.				H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
3 24	10 30	3 18	♊	1	Tu	6 0	5 38	8 18	5 59	5 40	8 29	1 59	5 58	5 40	8 34	11 23	5 58	5 41	8 37	4 23	5 55	5 43	8 56	9 59	5 55	5 44	9 4
3 48	10 49	4 7	♊	2	W	6 1	5 36	9 6	6 0	5 38	9 17	2 32	5 59	5 39	9 22	11 56	5 59	5 39	9 25	4 56	5 56	5 42	9 44	10 32	5 55	5 43	9 52
4 11	11 7	4 55	♊	3	Th	6 3	5 34	9 59	6 1	5 36	10 9	3 11	6 0	5 37	10 15	ev.35	6 0	5 37	10 17	5 35	5 57	5 40	10 36	11 11	5 56	5 42	10 44
4 34	11 25	5 44	♋	4	Fr	6 4	5 33	10 57	6 2	5 34	11 6	3 54	6 1	5 35	11 11	1 18	6 1	5 36	11 14	6 18	5 58	5 39	11 30	11 54	5 56	5 40	11 37
4 57	11 43	6 32	♋	5	Sa	6 5	5 31	11 59	6 3	5 33	morn	4 47	6 2	5 34	morn	2 11	6 2	5 34	morn	7 11	5 58	5 38	morn	ev.47	5 57	5 39	morn
5 20	12 0	7 20	♌	6	**F**	6 6	5 29	morn	6 4	5 31	0 7	6 5	6 3	5 32	0 11	3 29	6 3	5 33	0 13	8 29	5 59	5 37	0 27	2 5	5 58	5 38	0 33
5 43	12 17	8 7	♌	7	M	6 8	5 27	1 4	6 5	5 29	1 10	7 29	6 4	5 31	1 13	4 53	6 4	5 31	1 15	9 53	6 0	5 35	1 26	3 29	5 58	5 37	1 30
6 6	12 34	8 55	♍	8	Tu	6 9	5 25	2 12	6 7	5 28	2 15	8 42	6 5	5 29	2 18	6 6	6 5	5 29	2 19	11 6	6 0	5 34	2 26	4 42	5 59	5 36	2 29
6 29	12 50	9 43	♍	9	W	6 10	5 23	3 22	6 8	5 26	3 25	9 37	6 6	5 27	3 24	7 1	6 6	5 28	3 25	morn	6 1	5 33	3 27	5 37	6 0	5 34	3 30
6 52	13 5	10 33	♎	10	Th	6 12	5 21	4 34	6 9	5 24	4 33	10 19	6 7	5 26	4 33	7 43	6 7	5 26	4 33	0 1	6 2	5 32	4 31	6 19	6 0	5 33	4 32
7 15	13 20	11 25	♎	11	Fr	6 13	5 20	5 49	6 10	5 23	5 45	10 59	6 9	5 24	5 44	8 23	6 8	5 25	5 43	0 43	6 3	5 30	5 38	6 59	6 1	5 32	5 37
7 37	13 35	ev.21	♎	12	Sa	6 14	5 18	sets.	6 11	5 21	sets.	11 37	6 10	5 23	sets	9 1	6 9	5 23	sets.	1 23	6 3	5 29	sets.	7 37	6 1	5 31	sets.
8 0	13 49	1 19	♏	13	**F**	6 16	5 16	6 6	6 12	5 19	6 15	morn	6 11	5 21	6 20	9 44	6 10	5 22	6 23	2 1	6 4	5 28	6 40	8 20	6 2	5 30	6 47
8 22	14 2	2 19	♏	14	M	6 17	5 14	6 55	6 14	5 18	7 6	0 20	6 12	5 20	7 11	10 26	6 11	5 20	7 14	2 44	6 5	5 27	7 34	9 2	6 3	5 29	7 41
8 44	14 15	3 21	♐	15	Tu	6 18	5 12	7 52	6 15	5 16	8 3	1 2	6 13	5 18	8 10	11 9	6 12	5 19	8 12	3 26	6 6	5 25	8 33	9 45	6 3	5 28	8 41
9 6	14 27	4 21	♐	16	W	6 20	5 11	8 57	6 16	5 15	9 8	1 45	6 14	5 16	9 14	11 56	6 13	5 17	9 16	4 9	6 6	5 24	9 36	10 32	6 4	5 27	9 44
9 28	14 39	5 20	♑	17	Th	6 21	5 9	10 6	6 17	5 13	10 16	2 32	6 15	5 15	10 21	morn	6 14	5 16	10 23	4 56	6 7	5 23	10 41	11 23	6 5	5 26	10 48
9 50	14 51	6 14	♑	18	Fr	6 23	5 7	11 17	6 18	5 11	11 25	3 23	6 16	5 13	11 29	0 47	6 15	5 14	11 31	5 47	6 8	5 22	11 45	morn	6 5	5 24	11 51
10 12	15 1	7 6	♒	19	Sa	6 24	5 5	morn	6 19	5 10	morn	4 21	6 17	5 12	morn	1 45	6 16	5 13	morn	6 45	6 9	5 21	morn	0 21	6 6	5 23	morn
10 33	15 11	7 54	♒	20	**F**	6 25	5 4	0 27	6 21	5 8	0 32	5 34	6 18	5 11	0 36	2 58	6 18	5 12	0 37	7 58	6 10	5 20	0 47	1 34	6 7	5 22	0 52
10 55	15 21	8 40	♓	21	M	6 27	5 2	1 36	6 22	5 7	1 39	7 2	6 20	5 9	1 41	4 26	6 19	5 10	1 42	9 26	6 10	5 19	1 48	3 2	6 7	5 21	1 51
11 16	15 30	9 25	♓	22	Tu	6 28	5 0	2 43	6 23	5 5	2 43	8 18	6 21	5 8	2 44	5 42	6 20	5 9	2 45	10 42	6 11	5 17	2 47	4 18	6 8	5 20	2 49
11 37	15 38	10 9	♈	23	W	6 29	4 59	3 48	6 24	5 4	3 46	9 20	6 22	5 6	3 46	6 44	6 21	5 7	3 46	11 44	6 12	5 16	3 45	5 20	6 9	5 19	3 45
11 58	15 45	10 54	♈	24	Th	6 31	4 57	4 53	6 26	5 2	4 49	10 6	6 23	5 5	4 48	7 30	6 22	5 6	4 47	ev.30	6 13	5 15	4 41	6 6	6 10	5 19	4 41
12 19	15 52	11 39	♈	25	Fr	6 32	4 55	5 56	6 27	5 1	5 50	10 48	6 24	5 3	5 48	8 12	6 23	5 5	5 47	1 12	6 14	5 14	5 38	6 48	6 10	5 18	5 36
12 39	15 58	morn	♉	26	Sa	6 34	4 54	rises.	6 28	4 59	rises.	11 24	6 25	5 2	rises.	8 48	6 24	5 3	rises.	1 48	6 14	5 13	rises.	7 24	6 11	5 17	rises.
13 0	16 3	0 26	♉	27	**F**	6 35	4 52	5 35	6 29	4 58	5 44	12 0	6 27	5 1	5 49	9 24	6 25	5 2	5 52	2 24	6 15	5 12	6 9	8 0	6 12	5 16	6 16
13 20	16 7	1 13	♊	28	M	6 36	4 51	6 15	6 31	4 57	6 25	ev. 32	6 28	5 0	6 31	9 56	6 26	5 1	6 33	2 56	6 16	5 11	6 52	8 32	6 13	5 15	7 0
13 40	16 11	2 1	♊	29	Tu	6 38	4 49	7 1	6 32	4 55	7 11	1 4	6 29	4 58	7 17	10 25	6 28	5 0	7 20	3 28	6 17	5 10	7 39	9 4	6 13	5 14	7 47
13 59	16 14	2 50	♊	30	W	6 39	4 48	7 52	6 33	4 54	8 2	1 37	6 30	4 57	8 8	11 1	6 29	4 58	8 10	4 1	6 18	5 9	8 29	9 37	6 14	5 13	8 37
14 19	16 16	3 38	♋	31	Th	6 41	4 46	8 48	6 34	4 53	8 57	2 9	6 31	4 56	9 2	11 33	6 30	4 57	9 5	4 33	6 19	5 8	9 22	10 9	6 15	5 12	9 29

[11th Month.]

NOVEMBER, 1844.

[30 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal. D.	H.	M.	Boston. D.	H.	M.	New-York. D.	H.	M.	Philadelphia. D.	H.	M.	Charleston. D.	H.	M.	New Orleans D.	H.	M.
Third Quarter - - -	3	5	25 m.	3	5	35 morn.	3	5	23 morn.	3	5	18 morn.	3	4	59 morn.	3	4	19 m.
New Moon - - - -	10	4	42 m.	10	4	52 morn.	10	4	40 morn.	10	4	35 morn.	10	4	16 morn.	10	3	36 m.
First Quarter - - -	16	8	37 e.	16	8	47 eve.	16	8	35 eve.	16	8	30 eve.	16	8	11 eve.	16	7	31 e.
Full Moon - - - -	24	6	48 e.	24	6	58 eve.	24	6	46 eve.	24	6	41 eve.	24	6	22 eve.	24	4	42 e.

						Montreal.			Boston.				New-York.				Philadelphia.				Charleston.				New Orleans		
Sun's dec.S.	Sun Fast.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High water.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
° ′	M. S.	H. M.				H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
14 38	16 17	4 26	♋	1	Fr	6 42	4 45	9 47	6 36	4 51	9 55	2 45	6 32	4 54	10 0	ev. 9	6 31	4 56	10 1	5 9	6 20	5 7	10 17	10 45	6 15	5 11	10 23
14 57	16 18	5 13	♌	2	Sa	6 44	4 43	10 49	6 37	4 50	10 56	3 25	6 34	4 53	10 59	0 49	6 32	4 55	11 1	5 49	6 20	5 7	11 13	11 25	6 16	5 11	11 18
15 16	16 17	5 59	♌	3	F	6 45	4 42	11 54	6 38	4 49	11 58	4 15	6 35	4 52	morn	1 39	6 33	4 54	morn	6 39	6 21	5 6	morn	ev.15	6 17	5 10	morn
15 34	16 16	6 45	♌	4	M	6 46	4 40	morn	6 39	4 48	morn	5 19	6 36	4 51	0 1	2 43	6 35	4 52	0 2	7 43	6 22	5 5	0 11	1 19	6 18	5 9	0 15
15 53	16 14	7 32	♍	5	Tu	6 48	4 39	1 1	6 41	4 46	1 3	6 36	6 37	4 50	1 4	4 0	6 36	4 51	1 5	9 0	6 23	5 4	1 10	2 36	6 19	5 8	1 13
16 10	16 11	8 20	♍	6	W	6 49	4 38	2 10	6 42	4 45	2 10	7 48	6 38	4 49	2 10	5 12	6 37	4 50	2 10	10 12	6 24	5 3	2 11	3 48	6 20	5 8	2 13
16 28	16 7	9 10	♎	7	Th	6 51	4 36	3 22	6 43	4 44	3 19	8 53	6 40	4 48	3 19	6 17	6 38	4 49	3 19	11 17	6 25	5 2	3 15	4 53	6 20	5 7	3 15
16 46	16 3	10 3	♎	8	Fr	6 52	4 35	4 37	6 45	4 43	4 32	9 45	6 41	4 47	4 30	7 9	6 39	4 48	4 30	morn	6 26	5 2	4 22	5 45	6 21	5 6	4 20
17 3	15 58	11 0	♏	9	Sa	6 54	4 34	5 55	6 46	4 42	5 47	10 27	6 42	4 46	5 44	7 51	6 40	4 47	5 43	0 9	6 27	5 1	5 31	6 27	6 22	5 6	5 29
17 20	15 51	12 0	♏	10	F	6 55	4 33	sets.	6 47	4 41	sets.	11 14	6 43	4 45	sets.	8 38	6 42	4 46	sets.	0 51	6 28	5 0	sets.	7 14	6 23	5 5	sets.
17 36	15 44	ev.64	♐	11	M	6 56	4 32	5 37	6 48	4 40	5 48	12 0	6 44	4 44	5 54	9 24	6 43	4 45	5 56	1 38	6 29	5 0	6 17	8 0	6 24	5 5	6 25
17 52	15 36	2 7	♐	12	Tu	6 58	4 30	6 41	6 50	4 39	6 52	morn	6 46	4 43	6 58	10 11	6 44	4 44	7 1	2 24	6 29	4 59	7 21	8 47	6 25	5 4	7 29
18 8	15 27	3 9	♑	13	W	6 59	4 29	7 52	6 51	4 38	8 2	0 47	6 47	4 42	8 7	10 57	6 45	4 44	8 9	3 11	6 30	4 58	8 28	9 33	6 25	5 3	8 36
18 24	15 18	4 7	♑	14	Th	7 1	4 28	9 4	6 52	4 37	9 13	1 33	6 48	4 41	9 17	11 46	6 46	4 43	9 19	3 57	6 31	4 58	9 35	10 22	6 26	5 3	9 41
18 39	15 7	5 1	♒	15	Fr	7 2	4 27	10 17	6 53	4 36	10 23	2 22	6 49	4 40	10 26	morn	6 47	4 42	10 28	4 46	6 32	4 57	10 40	11 15	6 27	5 2	10 45
18 54	14 56	5 51	♒	16	Sa	7 3	4 26	11 27	6 55	4 35	11 31	3 15	6 50	4 39	11 33	0 39	6 49	4 41	11 34	5 39	6 33	4 57	11 42	morn	6 28	5 2	11 46
19 9	14 44	6 39	♓	17	F	7 5	4 25	morn	6 56	4 34	morn	4 10	6 52	4 38	morn	1 34	6 50	4 40	morn	6 34	6 34	4 56	morn	0 10	6 29	5 1	morn
19 23	14 31	7 21	♓	18	M	7 6	4 24	0 35	6 57	4 33	0 36	5 13	6 53	4 38	0 38	2 37	6 51	4 40	0 38	7 37	6 35	4 56	0 42	1 13	6 30	5 1	0 44
19 37	14 17	8 8	♓	19	Tu	7 8	4 23	1 41	6 58	4 33	1 40	6 27	6 54	4 37	1 40	3 51	6 52	4 39	1 40	8 51	6 36	4 55	1 40	2 27	6 30	5 1	1 41
19 51	14 2	8 52	♈	20	W	7 9	4 22	2 45	7 0	4 32	2 42	7 36	6 55	4 36	2 41	5 0	6 53	4 38	3 41	10 0	6 37	4 55	2 36	3 36	6 31	5 0	2 36
20 4	13 47	9 37	♈	21	Th	7 10	4 22	3 48	7 1	4 31	3 43	8 43	6 56	4 36	3 41	6 7	6 54	4 38	3 40	11 7	6 38	4 54	3 32	4 43	6 32	5 0	3 30
20 17	13 31	10 22	♉	22	Fr	7 12	4 21	4 50	7 2	4 30	4 43	9 36	6 57	4 35	4 40	7 0	6 55	4 37	4 39	12 0	6 39	4 54	4 28	5 36	6 33	5 0	4 25
20 29	13 14	11 9	♉	23	Sa	7 13	4 20	5 51	7 3	4 30	5 42	10 22	6 59	4 35	5 39	7 46	6 57	4 37	5 37	ev.46	6 40	4 54	5 22	6 22	6 34	4 59	5 19
20 41	12 56	11 57	♉	24	F	7 14	4 19	rises.	7 4	4 29	rises.	11 2	7 0	4 34	rises.	8 26	6 58	4 36	rises.	1 26	6 41	4 53	rises.	7 2	6 35	4 59	rises.
20 53	12 38	morn	♊	25	M	7 16	4 19	4 57	7 6	4 29	5 8	11 38	7 1	4 34	5 13	9 2	6 59	4 36	5 16	2 2	6 41	4 53	5 35	7 38	6 36	4 59	5 43
21 4	12 19	0 46	♊	26	Tu	7 17	4 18	5 47	7 7	4 28	5 57	ev.12	7 2	4 33	6 3	9 36	7 0	4 35	6 5	2 36	6 42	4 53	6 24	8 12	6 36	4 59	6 32
21 15	11 59	1 34	♋	27	W	7 18	4 18	6 41	7 8	4 28	6 51	0 47	7 3	4 33	6 56	10 11	7 1	4 35	6 58	3 11	6 43	4 53	7 16	8 47	6 37	4 59	7 24
21 26	11 38	2 22	♋	28	Th	7 19	4 17	7 39	7 9	4 27	7 48	1 20	7 4	4 32	7 52	10 44	7 2	4 34	7 54	3 44	6 44	4 52	8 10	9 20	6 38	4 59	8 17
21 36	11 17	3 9	♋	29	Fr	7 21	4 17	8 40	7 10	4 27	8 47	1 52	7 5	4 32	8 51	11 16	7 3	4 34	8 53	4 16	6 45	4 52	9 6	9 52	6 39	4 58	9 11
21 46	10 55	3 55	♌	30	Sa	7 22	4 16	9 42	7 11	4 27	9 47	2 28	7 6	4 32	9 50	11 52	7 4	4 34	9 52	4 52	6 46	4 52	10 2	10 28	6 40	4 58	10 6

[12th Month.]

DECEMBER, 1844.

[31 days.]

MOON'S PHASES.	Montreal. D. H. M.	Boston. D. H. M.	New-York. D. H. M.	Philadelphia. D. H. M.	Charleston. D. H. M.	New-Orleans D. H. M.
Third Quarter	2 9 14 e.	2 9 24 eve.	2 9 12 eve.	2 9 7 eve.	2 8 48 eve.	2 8 8 e.
New Moon	9 3 19 e.	9 3 29 eve.	9 3 17 eve.	9 3 12 eve.	9 2 53 eve.	9 2 13 e.
First Quarter	16 10 28 m.	16 10 38 morn.	16 10 26 morn.	16 10 21 morn.	16 10 2 morn.	16 9 22 m.
Full Moon	24 2 35 e.	24 2 45 eve.	24 2 33 eve.	24 2 28 eve.	24 2 9 eve.	24 1 29 e.

Sun's dec.S.	Sun Fast.	Moon South.	M. pl.	D. M.	D. W.	Montreal. Sun Rises	Montreal. Sun Sets.	Montreal. Moon Rises.	Boston. Sun Rises	Boston. Sun Sets.	Boston. Moon Rises.	Boston. High Water	New-York. Sun Rises	New-York. Sun Sets.	New-York. Moon Rises.	New-York. High Water	Philadelphia. Sun Rises	Philadelphia. Sun Sets.	Philadelphia. Moon Rises.	Philadelphia. High Water	Charleston. Sun Rises	Charleston. Sun Sets.	Charleston. Moon Rises.	Charleston. High Water	New-Orleans Sun Rises	New-Orleans Sun Sets.	New-Orleans Moon Rises.
° ′	M. S.	H. M.				H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M	H.M.	H. M.	H. M.	H.M	H.M	H. M	H. M.	H M.	H.M.	H. M	H. M.	H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
21 55	10 32	4 40	♌	1	F	7 23	4 16	10 47	7 12	4 26	10 49	3 6	7 7	4 31	10 52	ev. 30	7 5	4 34	10 52	5 30	6 47	4 52	10 59	11 6	6 40	4 58	11 2
22 4	10 0	5 25	♍	2	M	7 24	4 15	11 53	7 14	4 26	11 53	3 50	7 8	4 31	11 54	1 14	7 6	4 33	11 55	6 14	6 48	4 52	11 57	11 50	6 41	4 58	11 59
22 12	9 45	6 11	♍	3	Tu	7 25	4 15	morn	7 15	4 26	morn	4 39	7 9	4 31	morn	2 3	7 7	4 33	morn	7 3	6 48	4 52	morn	ev 39	6 42	4 58	morn
22 20	9 20	6 58	♎	4	W	7 26	4 15	1 1	7 16	4 26	0 55	5 41	7 10	4 31	0 59	3 5	7 8	4 33	0 59	8 5	6 49	4 52	0 57	1 41	6 43	4 58	0 58
22 28	8 55	7 48	♎	5	Th	7 27	4 14	2 12	7 17	4 25	2 8	6 53	7 11	4 31	2 7	4 17	7 9	4 33	2 6	9 17	6 50	4 52	2 0	2 53	6 44	4 58	2 0
22 35	8 29	8 41	♏	6	Fr	7 29	4 14	3 26	7 18	4 25	3 20	8 0	7 12	4 31	3 17	5 24	7 10	4 33	3 16	10 24	6 51	4 52	3 6	4 0	6 44	4 59	3 4
22 42	8 3	9 38	♏	7	Sa	7 30	4 14	4 42	7 19	4 25	4 34	9 6	7 13	4 30	4 30	6 30	7 11	4 33	4 29	11 30	6 52	4 52	4 15	5 6	6 45	4 59	4 12
22 48	7 37	10 40	♐	8	F	7 31	4 14	5 58	7 19	4 25	5 48	10 1	7 14	4 30	5 44	7 25	7 12	4 33	5 42	morn	6 52	4 52	5 25	6 1	6 46	4 59	5 21
22 54	7 10	11 44	♐	9	M	7 32	4 14	sets.	7 20	4 25	sets.	10 54	7 15	4 30	sets.	8 18	7 13	4 33	sets.	0 25	6 53	4 52	sets.	6 54	6 47	4 59	sets.
22 59	6 42	ev.49	♑	10	Tu	7 33	4 14	5 26	7 21	4 25	5 37	11 45	7 16	4 31	5 42	9 9	7 14	4 33	5 45	1 18	6 54	4 53	6 5	7 45	6 47	4 59	6 13
23 4	6 14	1 51	♑	11	W	7 33	4 14	6 41	7 22	4 25	6 50	morn	7 17	4 31	6 55	10 0	7 14	4 33	6 57	2 9	6 55	4 53	7 14	8 36	6 48	4 59	7 22
23 9	5 46	2 49	♒	12	Th	7 34	4 14	7 57	7 23	4 25	8 4	0 36	7 18	4 31	8 8	10 49	7 15	4 33	8 10	3 0	6 55	4 53	8 23	9 25	6 49	5 0	8 29
23 12	5 17	3 43	♒	13	Fr	7 35	4 14	9 11	7 24	4 26	9 16	1 25	7 18	4 31	9 19	11 37	7 16	4 33	9 20	3 49	6 56	4 53	9 29	10 13	6 49	5 0	9 34
23 16	4 48	4 33	♒	14	Sa	7 36	4 14	10 22	7 25	4 26	10 24	2 13	7 19	4 31	10 26	morn	7 17	4 34	10 27	4 37	6 57	4 54	10 32	11 3	6 50	5 0	10 35
23 19	4 19	5 20	♓	15	F	7 37	4 15	11 31	7 25	4 26	11 30	3 3	7 20	4 32	11 31	0 27	7 17	4 34	11 31	5 27	6 57	4 54	11 32	11 50	6 51	5 1	11 33
23 22	3 50	6 6	♓	16	M	7 37	4 15	morn	7 26	4 26	morn	3 50	7 20	4 32	morn	1 14	7 18	4 34	morn	6 14	6 58	4 54	morn	morn	6 51	5 1	morn
23 24	3 20	6 50	♈	17	Tu	7 38	4 15	0 36	7 27	4 27	0 34	4 39	7 21	4 32	0 33	2 3	7 19	4 35	0 33	7 3	6 59	4 55	0 30	0 39	6 52	5 1	0 30
23 25	2 50	7 35	♈	18	W	7 39	4 16	1 40	7 27	4 27	1 36	5 36	7 22	4 33	1 44	3 0	7 19	4 35	1 34	8 0	6 59	4 55	1 27	1 36	6 52	5 2	1 25
23 27	2 21	8 20	♉	19	Th	7 39	4 16	2 43	7 28	4 27	2 36	6 42	7 22	4 33	2 34	4 6	7 20	4 35	2 33	9 6	7 0	4 55	2 22	2 42	6 53	5 2	2 20
23 27	1 51	9 6	♉	20	Fr	7 40	4 16	3 44	7 28	4 28	3 36	7 48	7 23	4 33	3 32	5 12	7 20	4 36	3 31	10 12	7 0	4 56	3 17	3 48	6 53	5 3	3 14
23 27	1 21	9 54	♉	21	Sa	7 40	4 17	4 43	7 29	4 28	4 33	8 57	7 23	4 34	4 29	6 21	7 21	4 36	4 27	11 21	7 1	4 56	4 11	4 57	6 54	5 3	4 7
23 27	0 51	10 42	♊	22	F	7 41	4 17	5 39	7 29	4 29	5 28	9 53	7 24	4 34	5 23	7 17	7 21	4 37	5 21	ev.17	7 1	4 57	5 4	5 53	6 54	5 4	4 59
23 27	fa. 21	11 30	♊	23	M	7 41	4 18	6 30	7 30	4 29	6 19	10 38	7 24	4 35	6 14	8 2	7 22	4 37	6 12	1 2	7 2	4 57	5 54	6 38	6 55	5 4	5 49
23 25	sl. 9	morn	♋	24	Tu	7 42	4 19	rises	7 30	4 30	rises.	11 19	7 25	4 36	rises.	8 43	7 22	4 38	rises.	1 43	7 2	4 58	rises.	7 19	6 55	5 5	rises.
23 24	0 39	0 19	♋	25	W	7 42	4 19	5 33	7 31	4 31	5 41	11 56	7 25	4 36	5 46	9 20	7 23	4 39	5 49	2 20	7 3	4 59	6 5	7 56	6 56	5 5	6 12
23 22	1 9	1 7	♋	26	Th	7 42	4 20	6 33	7 31	4 31	6 40	ev.33	7 26	4 37	6 44	9 57	7 23	4 39	6 46	2 57	7 3	4 59	7 0	8 33	6 56	5 6	7 6
23 19	1 38	1 53	♌	27	Fr	7 43	4 21	7 35	7 31	4 32	7 41	1 6	7 26	4 38	7 44	10 30	7 23	4 40	7 45	3 30	7 3	5 0	7 56	9 6	6 57	5 7	8 1
23 16	2 7	2 39	♌	28	Sa	7 43	4 21	8 38	7 32	4 33	8 42	1 38	7 26	4 38	8 45	11 2	7 24	4 41	8 46	4 2	7 4	5 1	8 53	9 38	6 57	5 7	8 57
23 12	2 37	3 24	♍	29	F	7 43	4 22	9 43	7 32	4 34	9 44	2 12	7 26	4 39	9 46	11 36	7 24	4 41	9 46	4 36	7 4	5 1	9 50	10 12	6 58	5 8	9 53
23 8	3 6	4 8	♍	30	M	7 43	4 23	10 49	7 32	4 34	10 48	2 49	7 27	4 40	10 48	ev.13	7 24	4 42	10 49	5 13	7 4	5 2	10 48	10 49	6 58	5 9	10 50
23 4	3 34	4 54	♍	31	Tu	7 43	4 24	11 57	7 32	4 35	11 54	3 27	7 27	4 41	11 53	0 51	7 24	4 43	11 53	5 51	7 5	5 3	11 48	11 27	6 58	5 9	11 48

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES;

BEING AN ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1840, MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

	Population.	Wheat, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Buckwheat, bushels.	Indian Corn, bushels.	Potatoes, bushels.	Hay, tons.	Silk, lbs.	Sugar, lbs.
Maine..........	501,973	987,412	360,267	1,119,425	143,458	53,020	988,549	10,912,821	713,285	527	263,592
New-Hampshire .	284,574	426,816	125,964	1,312,127	317,418	106,301	191,275	6,573,405	505,217	692	169,519
Massachusetts....	737,699	189,571	157,903	1,276,491	509,205	91,273	1,905,273	4,947,805	617,663	198,432	496,341
Rhode-Island....	108,830	3,407	69,139	188,668	37,973	3,276	471,022	1,003,170	69,881	745	55
Connecticut.....	309,978	95,090	31,594	1,431,454	805,222	334,008	1,521,191	3,002,142	497,204	93,611	56,372
Vermont........	291,948	512,461	55,243	2,601,425	241,061	231,122	1,167,219	9,112,008	924,379	5,684	5,119,264
New-York.......	2,428,921	12,309,041	2,301,041	21,896,205	2,723,241	2,325,911	11,441,256	30,617,009	3,472,118	3,425	11,102,070
New-Jersey......	373,306	919,043	13,009	3,745,061	1,908,984	1,007,340	5,134,366	2,486,482	401,833	3,116	67
Pennsylvania....	1,724,033	12,872,219	203,858	20,872,591	6,942,643	2,485,132	14,969,472	9,747,343	2,004,162	17,324	2,894,016
Delaware........	78,085	317,105	5,119	937,105	35,162	13,127	2,164,507	213,090	25,007	2,963	
Maryland........	470,019	3,747,652	3,773	2,827,365	671,420	80,966	6,998,124	827,363	87,351	5,677	39,892
Virginia.........	1,239,797	10,010,105	83,025	10,962,108	1,317,574	297,109	33,987,255	2,889,265	367,602	5,341	1,557,206
North Carolina ..	753,419	2,183,026	4,208	3,832,729	256,765	18,469	24,116,253	3,131,086	111,571	4,929	8,924
South Carolina ..	594,398	963,162	3,794	1,374,562	49,064	85	14,987,474	2,713,425	25,729	4,792	31,461
Georgia.........	691,392	1,991,162	12,897	1,525,623	64,723	542	21,749,227	1,644,235	17,507	5,185	357,611
Alabama........	590,756	869,554	7,941	1,476,670	55,558	60	21,594,354	1,793,773	15,358	4,902	10,650
Mississippi.......	375,651	305,091	1,784	697,235	11,978	69	5,985,724	1,705,461	604	158	127
Louisiana.......	352,411	67		109,425	1,897		6,224,147	872,563	26,711	881	88,189,315
Tennessee.......	829,210	4,873,584	5,197	7,457,818	322,579	19,145	46,285,359	2,018,632	33,106	5,724	275,557
Kentucky.......	779,828	4,096,113	16,860	6,825,974	1,652,108	9,669	40,787,120	1,279,519	90,360	3,405	1,409,172
Ohio............	1,519,467	17,979,647	245,905	15,995,112	854,191	666,541	35,452,161	6,004,183	1,112,651	6,278	7,109,423
Indiana..........	685,866	5,282,864	33,618	6,606,086	162,026	56,371	33,195,108	1,830,952	1,213,634	495	3,914,184
Illinois..........	476,183	4,026,187	102,926	6,964,410	114,656	69,549	23,424,474	2,633,156	214,411	2,345	415,756
Missouri.........	383,102	1,110,542	11,515	2,580,641	72,144	17,135	19,725,146	815,259	57,204	169	327,165
Arkansas........	97,574	2,132,030	950	236,941	7,772	110	6,039,450	367,010	695	171	2,147
Michigan........	212,267	2,896,721	151,263	2,915,102	42,306	127,504	3,058,290	2,911,507	141,525	984	1,894,372
Florida Territory.	54,477	624	50	13,561	320		694,205	271,105	1,045	376	269,146
Wiskonsan Ter..	30,945	297,541	14,529	511,527	2,342	13,525	521,244	454,819	35,603	25	147,816
Iowa Territory...	43,112	234,115	1,342	301,498	4,675	7,873	1,547,215	261,306	19,745		51,425
Dist. Columbia..	43,712	10,105	317	12,694	5,009	312	43,725	43,725	1,449	916	
Total....	17,069,453	91,642,957	5,024,731	130,607,623	19,333,474	7,953,544	387,380,185	113,183,619	12,804,705	379,272	126,164,644

	Tobacco, lbs.	Cotton, lbs.	Rice, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Horses and Mules.	No. Cattle.	No. Sheep.	No. Swine.	Orchard, value.	Dairy, value.	Furniture, value.
Maine	75			1,465,551	59,208	327,255	649,264	117,386	$149,384	$1,496,902	$804,687
New-Hampshire	264			1,260,517	43,892	275,562	617,390	121,671	239,979	1,638,543	538,303
Massachusetts	87,955			941,906	61,484	282,574	378,226	143,221	389,177	2,373,299	231,942
Rhode-Island	454			183,830	8,024	36,891	90,146	30,659	32,098	223,229	51,180
Connecticut	547,694			889,870	34,650	238,650	403,462	131,961	296,232	1,376,534	226,162
Vermont	710			3,699,235	62,402	384,341	1,681,819	203,800	213,944	2,008,737	674,548
New-York	984			9,845,295	474,543	1,911,244	5,118,777	1,900,065	1,701,935	10,496,021	4,636,547
New-Jersey	2,566			397,207	70,502	220,202	219,285	261,443	464,006	1,328,032	201,625
Pennsylvania	415,908			3,048,564	365,129	1,172,665	1,767 620	1,503,964	618,179	3,187,292	1,303,093
Delaware	365	352		64,404	14,421	53,883	39,247	74,228	28,211	113,828	62,116
Maryland	26,152,810	5,484		488,201	92,220	225,714	257,922	416,943	105,740	457,466	176,050
Virginia	79,450,192	2,402,117	3,084	2,538,374	326,438	1,024,148	1,293,772	1992,155	705,765	1,480,488	2,441,672
North Carolina	20,026,830	34,437,581	3,324,132	625,044	166,608	617,371	538,279	1,649,716	386,006	674,349	1,413,242
South Carolina	69,524	43,927,171	66,897,244	299,170	129,921	572,608	232,981	878,532	52,275	577,810	930,703
Georgia	175,411	116,514,211	13,417,209	371,303	157,540	884,414	267,107	1,457,755	156,122	605,172	1,467,630
Alabama	286,976	84,854,118	156,469	220,353	143,147	668,018	163,243	1,423,873	55,240	265,200	1,656,110
Mississippi	155,307	148,504,395	861,711	175,196	109,227	623,197	128,367	1,001,209	14,458	359,585	682,945
Louisiana	129,517	112,511,263	3,765,542	49,283	99,888	381,248	98,072	323,220	11,769	153,069	65,190
Tennessee	35,168,040	20,872,433	8,455	1,060,332	341,409	822,851	741,593	2,926,607	367,105	472,141	2,886,661
Kentucky	56,678,674	607,456	16,848	1,786,847	395,853	787,098	1,008,240	2,310,533	434,935	931,363	2,622,462
Ohio	6,486,164			3,685,315	430,527	1,217,874	2,028,401	2,099,746	475,271	1,848,869	1,853,937
Indiana	2,375,365	165		1,237,919	241,036	619,980	675,982	1,623,608	110,055	742,269	1,289,802
Illinois	863,623	196,231	598	650,007	199,235	626,274	395,672	1,495,254	126,756	428,175	993,567
Missouri	10,749,454	132,109	65	562,265	196,032	433,875	348,018	1,271,161	90,878	100,432	1,149,544
Arkansas	185,548	7,038,186	5,987	64,943	51,472	188,786	42,151	393,058	10,680	59,205	489,750
Michigan	2,249			153,375	30,144	185,190	99,618	295,890	16,075	301,052	113,955
Florida Territory	74,963	6,009 201	495,625	7,285	12,043	118,081	7,198	92,680	1,035	23,094	20,205
Wiskonsan Ter.	311			6,777	5,735	30,269	3,462	51,383	37	35,677	12,567
Iowa Territory	9,616			23,039	10,791	38,049	15,354	104,899	50	23,609	25,966
Dist. Columbia	59,578			707	2,145	3,274	706	4,673	3,507	5,566	1,500
Total	240,187,118	578,008,473	88,952,968	35,802,114	4,335,669	14,971,586	19,311,374	26,301,293	7,756,904	33,787,008	29,023,380

We have placed the foregoing tables in our Almanac, as affording valuable information to our readers, and as a convenient reference hereafter in treating of the products of the different States. It is proper, however, to remark, that some of these returns are not strictly accurate, but as they are the only data we shall have from the General Government for the ensuing ten years, we can only regard the official returns that may be made under the sanction of the State authorities previous to taking the next general census, as a correction of the above.

MONTHLY CALENDARS.

The following brief hints to the farmer, planter and gardener, will be found to apply not only to the months under which they are arranged, but owing to diversity of seasons, climate and soils, they may frequently answer for other months. This precaution the considerate agriculturist will not fail to notice and apply in all cases where his judgment and experience may dictate.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—January.

This is the season, when, throughout all the Northern States, the out-door work connected with the soil is totally suspended. But luckily for the pleasure of the farmer, as well as his profit, there are many things requiring his attention equally with the duties of every season, and some of which may be much better done than at any other time. The first and most important thing that demands his attention is the care of the stock. All his cattle, horses, and swine should be housed at night and during storms, and the sheep, though usually considered a more hardy animal and better adapted to exposure and inclemency, will yield more wool, and consume less hay, and be less subject to disease, if furnished with snug shelter at night, and during the coldest weather. They require a free ventilation of their sheds, which all stables should also have. But this does not imply that they should be so open to the rude winds, that a good sized calf can jump through the sides of the buildings anywhere. They may be close and warm, but not filthy, damp and unwholesome; on the contrary, they should be kept clean and at all times well aired. If fodder is short with you, be the more economical with it, not by starving your cattle, but by taking more care that none of it be wasted. There is great saving in cutting fodder, which should always be done, when the price of labor is not too high in proportion to its value. Where this is practiced, cattle eat all the hay clean; and straw and corn-stalks, when cut up fine, with the addition of some light grain or roots, will keep stock well through the winter, if properly housed. Sheep should never be suffered to run under the hay mow or stack, as the seeds and parts of the hay sift into the wool, and diminish its value materially. Water should, if possible, be supplied in the farm-yard, and wherever practicable, from a living spring, or running stream. This gives fresh, sweet water, and by having a supply always at hand, animals never drink to excess or overload their stomachs with cold water, which often produces cramp or cholic. If the sledding is good, or the ground well frozen, all the transportation for the year that can possibly be done, should be attended to. All the wood required for the year may now be drawn. This ought to have been cut in the preceding autumn or summer, as it is more solid and durable cut at that time, and it has moreover an opportunity to get well dried. The logs should be drawn to the saw-mill, by which a supply of boards and timber can be in readiness for future use. All the products remaining on hand, should be taken to market, if the prices are favorable. Heaps of manure may be removed to the fields where wanted. Peat and swamp muck, if before thrown into heaps and drained, may be sledded home, or into the fields where they are to be used. If manure can be had of any one unwise enough to part with it, let it now be drawn home and stored, and not allowed to ferment unless well covered with earth and gypsum, to absorb the gases that would otherwise escape. During the winter months, all the tools should be put in order, and any old difficulties remedied, and new improvements added to them. The children should all be at school and their studies well looked after. Their head-work in winter, is of more consequence than their hand-work in summer; and you cannot expect to make good or efficient men and women out of ignoramuses. Let the grown folks look well to the manner of spending their own long winter evenings. Especially, see to it, that you carefully look over your agricultural books and periodicals, read attentively all they contain relative to your own business, and note carefully how far your own experience corresponds with, or differs from the information there detailed.

If you have any valuable facts to add to the general stock of knowledge, prepare an send them for publication, as a partial return for the advantage you have received from others on similar subjects.

Improve all the clear frosty weather this month to break out hemp. Have a care of the tobacco, and if the weather be open, continue plowing.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Hot beds should now be made by those desirous of having very early vegetables. This may be done with a layer of horse manure two feet deep, well settled together, over which place a few inches of garden mould, intermixed with sand, unless there is enough in the soil. Around this is placed a frame to keep the manure and soil in their place, and over it glass frames inclining about 25° toward the south. The seeds of all such vegetables as are required for early use, may then be sown, such as cabbages, cauliflowers, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, &c. The surface should be kept sufficiently moist, and during the middle of the day in very warm weather, the glass may be withdrawn so as to let the sun in upon the plants. As much air should be admitted as can safely be done without injury to the plant from reducing the temperature too greatly, as the growing vegetables soon change the air and render it unfit for nutrition. A great many little comforts may be procured by some attention to a hot bed; and if you live near a market, enough may be sold from your early vegetables to remunerate you for all trouble and expense thrice over. If the ground is frozen, continue preparing for spring, as directed in December.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Examine your orchards and cut off all dead limbs close to their trunks or branches; scrape off the moss, &c. General pruning should be left until summer.

FLOWER GARDEN & PLEASURE GROUNDS. The directions of December will also apapply to this month. At your leisure hours prepare labels for flowers next season, and get everything in order for the work in the spring.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—FEBRUARY.

CONTINUE to look well after your stock. This and the following, are the trying months for animals, and if carried well through these, you may more safely trust them afterwards. As all animals are accustomed to green food throughout a great part of the year, such as are now kept on dry, should have their condition carefully observed, and their food varied to suit their wants. *Roots* ought always to be provided for an occasional change. Potatoes, sugar-beet, mangol worzel, ruta baga, carrots or parsnips, may be given, as they can be most profitably raised by the farmer. According to Davy the order of their nutritious properties, pound for pound, stand thus: 1. potatoes, 2. sugar-beet, 3. mangol-wurzel, 4. parsnip and carrot, 5. ruta baga, 6. and by far behind all others, the common turnip. We are of opinion that the carrot and parsnip are equal to the sugar-beet, and the better varieties, perhaps, should stand second only to potatoes. Chaff, grain, bran, &c. may also occasionally be given, and for working animals, grain invariably at all times. If you expect hens to lay during the winter, they must have a warm room, and plenty of suitable food. A stone, brick, or what is better than either, a clay house, impervious to wind and cold, with a supply of oats, shrunk wheat, barley, and even corn, with some animal food added, in addition to a supply of gravel and old mortar or lime, and water, will give you a constant supply of fresh eggs all winter.

Finish threshing your grain, and have it stored beyond the reach of rat, mouse, or weevil. Scions may be cut during this and the two succeeding months, for grafting, and carefully laid away in a cool, damp place, till required for use. If the roots have not been assorted when stored for the winter, the best should now be selected for seed and use, and the remainder fed out to the stock previous to a growth of green food in the spring. The young animals, calves, lambs, &c. should be carefully protected from cold and have an abundant supply of food. When it is intended to raise animals on the farm, it is better to have them dropped from the latter part of March to the middle of May. The weather is then warmer and fresh feed abundant, and the young can be reared with half the expense and risk that attends them during severe weather. But such as are near a market, and wish to send in early calves and lambs, may find an advantage in having them come much earlier in the season;

but all the hopes of the farmer will be disappointed, by neglecting the proper means of protection. Such cattle as have been suffered to get poor, will probably be found to have lice, which at this season, collect around the roots of their horns. They may be destroyed by a strong decoction of tobacco juice, or scotch snuff, lard, fish oil or soft soap, applied on the top of the head, and along the back to the root of the tail; also spirits of turpentine, mercurial ointment, and corrosive sublimate, are effectual remedies, but dangerous when cattle can lick the part where they are applied, both being a deadly poison. After the cattle are once rid of lice, keep them in good condition, and they will be little exposed to a renewal of the disease. Prepare for making maple sugar the last of this month.

Endeavor to finish breaking hemp this month, as March will be a much more busy one. If the weather be open continue plowing.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow early cucumbers and melons in hot beds. If well managed, the cucumbers sown early in this month will produce fruit in April. Celery can be sown in a warm border, and will be ready to vegetate the first mild weather. The directions for last month will apply equally well to this.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—Gooseberries, currants and raspberries, may now be pruned if the weather be tolerable mild. Fruit trees that grow too luxuriantly and do not bear, should be pruned in the roots. Cut away the wood in grape vines that have borne fruit the preceding season, and leave the wood formed that season to bear fruit the ensuing year. If grape pruning is left until the sap begins to rise, the vines will bleed profusely, and suffer much injury. It is said that the first bud on a shoot will not produce fruit. Consequently a second or third should be left in pruning.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. See directions for December and January. Finish pruning hardy flowering shrubs. Cut off all dead wood and straggling or interfering branches close to the body or limbs. Keep the gravel walks neat and clean, and roll them after the winter frost.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—March.

Maple Sugar should now be made by all who have trees suitable for it. The business may commence at the first running of the sap, whether in February or March, and continue as long as the nights freeze.

It is estimated that the state of Vermont, with a population of less than 300,000, made over 6,000,000 lbs. of maple sugar, in 1842, besides the syrup. This is a large item in the productive industry of a single state. If properly tapped, the trees are not injured. This may be done with a 1¼ inch auger, slanting the hole downwards to the depth of 1½ inches, so as to form a cup; or a square hole may be made with a chisel and mallet. Another hole should then be bored with a spike gimblet, slanting upwards, so as to draw off the sap from the cup formed above, and into this hole a tube of elder or other kind must be closely fitted. From one to three holes may be made according to the size of the tree; though no trees ought to be tapped of less than twelve or eighteen inches diameter. Many practice boring their holes with a ¾ inch auger, slanting upwards, and fitting an elder tube, from which the pith has been removed, of the full size of the hole. All the vessels used for the sap should be pefectly clean. As soon as drawn from the trees, strain the sap and boil in sheet-iron boilers, containing about five pails each, reducing twenty of sap to one of syrup. Then add the white of two eggs to three gallons of syrup, and stir till it boils. After the scum is collected, strain through flannel, and again boil till it will rope an inch, then pour into pans till it grains. After this place it, in wooden drains filled with gimblet holes and tapering to the bottom. To make into cakes it must be boiled till it will stir dry in a spoon. Care must be taken to prevent scorching during any part of the process.

Prepare ground now for hemp, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and castor beans. If any hemp remain unbroke, it should be dressed with all possible dispatch.

Cattle must be closely looked after, and not allowed to wander in the roads or fields, dragging themselves through the mud and poaching on meadows, without any benefit to themselves. Still keep them sheltered and dry, and if they get well through this month they will be safe enough on pasture thereafter. Look well to the animals with young, especially such as are near their time, and give them a little extra feed, good hay, roots or meal. This helps them along over their troubles very much, and enables the young to get on their feet at once. Immediately on dropping the young, let the bag of the dam be well drawn, which, if not done by the offspring, should be done by the hand. Light food and in small quantities should be given for three or four days, when the animal may be gradually put on its full rations.

Grass Seeds may now be sown, not in the stinted way too often practiced, but *liberally*. Many fields produce but half a crop for the sole want of plants enough to draw up the nourishment they could otherwise furnish, and weeds come in to supply the place of what ought to have been occupied by grass. Many practice sowing on the snow, which settles away and leaves the seed to occupy the ground which has been well prepared by the operation of the frost. For permanent meadows, several kinds of grass should be sown on the same field. Save your own clover, herds grass, &c. You can then afford to seed more plentifully, and *it is the most profitable crop a farmer can raise*, at the prices they have borne for the last four years. Get out all the manure to the fields that can be done, and spread it broad cast. Nothing is lost by this method; it warms the earth and decomposes rapidly, and is particularly beneficial to meadow lands.

Kitchen Garden.—Continue the directions given in January and February. Transplant into new hot beds the cucumbers and melons that were sown last month. Cauliflower plants raised from seed sown last month, as soon as they are three or four inches high, should be pricked into a new hot bed. Cabbage plants should be gradually inured to the open air, and as soon as the weather is sufficiently favorable they can be planted in the open ground for heading. Seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, radishes, &c., can be sown in a warm border on the south side of a stone wall or close fence, as soon as the frost is entirely out of the ground, and mild weather has fairly set in. At the same time, sow a full crop of peas, kidney beans, spinach, parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, turneps, parsley, potatoes for early use, lettuce, &c. Transplant into the open ground the lettuce from the hot beds. Sow in hot beds seeds of the red pepper, tomato and egg plant, to be planted in the open ground early in May.

The asparagus bed should now be forked and dressed, and new plantations can be made. In making plantations of this, as also of all other vegetables, the beds should be plentifully manured; and it should be constantly borne in mind, that superior vegetables cannot be obtained, unless the soil is highly fertilized by abundant and repeated applications of manure.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—When the weather is open, fruit trees may be planted any time in the month. Gooseberries, currants and raspberries, can still be pruned when it has not been before done. The former should be well manured and cultivated. If not done previously, strawberry beds should now be uncovered, hoed and cleaned. New beds can also be planted out, although they will not bear as well as those planted the fall previous. It should be borne in mind, that the fruit as well as the vegetable garden, will afford much superior produce when it is well cultivated and highly manured. The cultivator will be amply remunerated for any extra trouble or expense.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. As soon as the bulbs begin to break the ground, take off the litter carefully, and also uncover the shrubs and flower borders. Sow in hot beds a general assortment of annuals for early blooming. Dig up and put in order the flower borders that they may appear neat, and be ready to receive annual and other plants from the hot bed. In the latter part of the month, transplant biennials and perennials. Dig around the trees and shrubberies. They will grow better with cultivation. As soon as the ground is open plant diciduous, ornamental trees and shrubs; evergreens will do better in May or Jnne. Let the trees have plenty of room; it is a great error in planting to allow the trees so little space, that when they become large they must necessarily be spindling. Plant box edging and hedges, hoe and clean the flower garden throughout. Roll the lawn and put the gravel walks in order, trim the edges of the turf, and give it a top-dressing of lime or ashes when it is necessary.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—April.

This is the month when the general plans of the husbandman should be laid out for the coming season. His farm should be plotted, and each field assigned its crop for the year. What manure is left in the barn-yard, should be got out this month if possible. Plowing may be done on all light sandy or gravelly soil, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. But on all clay soils, their exact condition should be observed, and if not previously plowed in the fall, *as they always should be*, they must be turned over only when they are comparatively dry. Plowing when wet mixes the soil into a mortar, which subsequently bakes into large lumps, in which condition it remains through the summer, unless beaten in pieces at great trouble and expense. Deep plowing is too much overlooked. It should be the object of the farmer, constantly to deepen his soil by cultivation, and in proportion as he enriches it, a small quantity of the subsoil should be brought up for improvement. By this means, the roots of the plants will have greater resources for food, and before he is aware of it, his crops will be doubled by this system. The mowing fields should be put in order, by carrying off any surface water there may be upon them; and all the stones should be carefully collected, and put into fences or used for making under drains, to convey the water from springs, or such as cannot be otherwise carried away from stiff clay, or boggy lands. Spring wheat ought to be got into the ground early after the snow leaves it. Oats and barley may follow. Corn for soiling may be sown broadcast, or closely in drills. All early potatoes, and most of the early vegetables in the garden, may be planted. The garden should be particularly attended to. As much frequently may be raised on an acre of ground, for the support of the family in a garden, as from the best 5 acres of the farm. Plaster, with which any farmer who can see it to advantage, ought to be well supplied, may be sown in this and the following month. *It is the cheapest manure he can apply*, in connection with other manures, and it ought to be used liberally, wherever it is found beneficial. Field peas may now be sown, and if ground has a good exposure to the sun and is dry, some corn may be planted. The fences should be thoroughly staked up on every part of the farm, so as to prevent waste of time and crops from the inroads of unruly cattle.

Animals should not be suffered to get into the fields before a good bite is afforded them, and they should at all times, but especially when first allowed to run on grass, be well supplied with salt, to correct the frequently too purgative effects of the fresh feed. Look particularly after the young things, and don't allow them to follow their dams into the fields till the ground becomes dry, warm and firm.

Sow hemp seed the early part of this month wherethe climate will answer; for full particulars of its cultivation, see vol. I. of the American Agriculturist. Sow tobacco seed also, and the last part of the month plant castor beans.

Kitchen Garden.—During this month, early cucumbers, melons, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, radishes, &c. which have been brought forward to the hot-bed, should be transplanted into the open ground. Attend to the asparagus bed, if not prepared before, according to the directions of last month. All kinds of table vegetables and early root crops sow in the open ground. Tomatoes, egg plants, and peppers, that have been forwarded in pots, plant out the latter part of the month. Draw out the sweet potato sprouts and plant them.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—All kinds of fruit and forest trees, and shrubs, should be transplanted this month, before the leaf-buds shall have come out. All grafting and spring inoculating performed. Strawberry beds dressed and cleaned. Currants, raspberry, and gooseberries, that have not before received attention, can now be pruned; the latter should be pruned to open heads for the admission of sun and air, be well manured about the roots, and the soil made loose and mellow with the spade; the roots of peach trees be examined, and the worm cut out with a knife. Scions may be set the last of this month, and all the exposed wood should be carefully protected by wax. Several compositions may be used for this purpose, but perhaps as good a one as can be made consists of 3 parts of beeswax, 3 parts rosin, and 1 part tallow, which is best secured by putting on bandages of new, strong, cotton cloth.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. Bulbs that have not yet started ought now to have the earth about them stirred, to the depth of three or four inches. The borders of the flower garden be made up, and perennial herbaceous plants transplanted. Seeds of annuals should not be sown until next month. Hedges and shrubs may be trimmed, and box-edging set out. Put in order the gravel-walks and pleasure-grounds, and, if necessary, give the lawn a top-dressing of ashes. Deciduous trees should be transplanted this month if not done before, and shrubbery for the door-yards and gardens. Too little attention is paid to these last in our country. Many a farmer will spend $50 a year to procure ribbons, gauzes, and artificial flowers, for his wife and daughters, when one-fifth of the money would furnish him ornamental grounds throughout the year. Fruit trees are, ornamental as well as useful, and are perhaps, the most profitable use to which he can put a few acres. The choicest kinds of every species should be selected, for it costs but little more to raise the best kinds than the poorest, and they frequently produce him five times as much in value. A large hole should be dug for the reception of the roots, which should be filled with loose mould, and when the tree has a large top, some branches should be lopped, and the extremities of the twigs cut off

NORTHERN CALENDAR—May

The whole force of the farmer will be required for this month; his manure, if any remain, must be all carted out, all his land plowed, and his crops in, except some potatoes and ruta bagas. The best fresh manure for the meadow, is a well mixed compost. All the new barn-yard manure should be scattered over the ground before plowing, and plowed under, and if any of it is too long to be turned in conveniently, let it be placed in the furrow with a fork and covered by the succeeding furrow slice. It is a common error to manure in the hill. This ought seldomly to be done. If the land is well pulverized, as it always ought to be, the rootlets of the plants will find their proper food, if planted within suitable distances; and instead of the manure yielding all its nutriment to the young plant, it will be thus held in reserve to be given up as required during the whole growth of the season. Corn, perhaps, is the most important crop in the United States, and is particularly deserving the farmer's attention. It is computed by Mr. Ellsworth, that the crop of 1842 exceeded 441,000,000 bushels, which is, perhaps, an overestimate. The stalks of this invaluable grain are, in many parts of the country, worth the expense of cultivation, thus leaving the whole crop of grain for profit and the use of the ground. To procure the best seed and cultivate properly, is surely, then, a great object for the farmer. A rich soil should be used, sufficiently dry, and well pulverized. Mr. Young, of Kentucky, who has raised the astonishing amount of 190 *bushels of shelled corn to the acre*, says, he plows his land in the fall, cross plows it in the spring, and plants from 8 to 12 grains in each hill, at a distance of 3 feet apart each way; covering 6 inches deep. As soon as the corn is up, he starts a large harrow with a double team directly over the rows of corn, letting the horses walk in the adjoining furrows. A few days after, he plows with the bar next the corn. This again completely stirs the soil. He then thins to four stalks in a hill, and plows three times more. The choicest kinds of corn only ought to be used for seed, and if steeped in a strong solution of saltpetre before planting, it will protect it from crows and grubs, and give it an early and rapid start. Potatoes are a very important crop, and as they furnish so large a share of our vegetable food, it is of great consequence to get the best seed, which may be such as give a good yield, and afford a solid, mealy root, of pleasant flavor when boiled. In dry land they may be planted in furrows; if cold or wet, they should be planted on ridges. Rich land is best suited to them. Meadows should now have attention. When the waste of the barn, or house, or roads, can be led to them, they will be found to thrive very much from it. Where the meadows have been laid down long in grass, the roots should be particularly examined, and if found thin or mossy and the sod hard, a fine compost ought to be spread on it, at the rate of eight to sixteen loads per acre; then grass seeds of the kind required, then harrowed with a fine, sharp-toothed harrow. Ashes are peculiarly suited to grass land, as potash and its silicate are the principal materials of which the ground is exhausted by this crop, which are contained in them in large proportions. If herds grass or timothy occupies the ground, it is best to omit the use of plaster. When it is desirable to promote the growth of the clovers, plaster may be sowed freely. If not before done, finish sowing hemp seed and planting tobacco, and castor beans.

Kitchen Garden.—In the fore part of this month all the early cucumbers, melons, cabbages, cauliflowers, lettuce, radishes, &c., which have been taken out of the hot bed, remove and transplant into the open ground. All kinds of table vegetables, as peas, beans, beets, onions, parsnips, carrots, and esculent herbs, should be sown early. Tomatoes, egg-plants, peppers, &c., can be planted out.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—All kinds of fruit and forest trees and shrubs that have not leaved out, transplant immediately. Spring inoculating may still be performed in the early part of the month. Strawberry beds may also be planted out, and the suggestions in the calendar for April concerning pruning be observed.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. The borders of the flower garden should be finished, and perennial herbaceous plants transplanted. Sow seeds of autumnal flowers in seed beds, to be transplanted at a future time. Set out box edging early in the month, or it will be liable to suffer from the drought. Trim hedges and shrubs. Give the lawns and pleasure grounds a top-dressing of ashes or stable manure, and put the gravel walks and carriage ways in order. This is the best month for transplanting evergreens.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—June.

In the north, this is the most active month for vegetation of the whole year. It becomes the farmer, therefore, to be stirring with the lark, and watch attentively the whole circle of his fields. Nothing should be neglected. The potatoes designed for winter should now be planted; ruta bagas sown, and if any vacancies occur in the sugar beet and mangol wurzel beds, they should be filled up by transplanting. The ruta baga is one of the most important crops of Great Britain, but though a useful one in this country, the uncertainty of it compared with many others, and its far inferior value to Indian corn, to which our climate and soil is perfectly adapted, render it but of secondary consequence. By many, who have tried each, the sugar beet is much preferred for feeding stock; and it is certain the latter will keep longest without injury; and in most parts of the country, it is a much surer crop, suffering less from drought, and vastly less from insects. Davy, who analyzed them, gives for ruta bagas, only 64 parts in 1,000 as nutritive matter, while he found 136 in mangol wurzel, and 146¾ in 1,000 in the sugar beet. Where an early crop is taken off the land, ruta bagas, and even the common white turnep, may be raised to advantage, as they may be sown after any other crop, and still have time to insure a good growth. Ground bones are a most excellent manure for every variety of turnep, as is also lime. The last may be used to great advantage with almost all crops and soils, when not already found in them in abundance. The plow, harrow, cultivator and hoe ought to be plied constantly, the surface kept finely pulverized, and all weeds exterminated. It will frequently save a vast deal of labor to the farmer, to go through his fields of wheat, oats and barley, and pull up all the noxious intruders, chess, cockle, charlock, red root, &c. The garden requires particular attention during this month. *Keep the weeds out and the useful vegetables in.* As soon as the early radishes, lettuce, &c., are taken off, supply their places with cabbage plants, turneps, late beans and peas. Leave no nook or corner unoccupied, and remember that it will require fifty times the labor to extirpate the progeny the following year, that is necessary for extirpating the weeds that are suffered to seed this. Weedy fields and hard sods intended for wheat in the fall ought to be plowed during this month, cross plowed in July, and if necessary, again before sowing. Land intended for buckwheat, should be prepared, and though the old rule is to sow when the chestnut blossoms appear, it is a safer one, to get it in somewhat earlier, especially on lands subject to early frost. Sheep ought to be carefully looked at after shearing. Cold, drenching rains are peculiarly hurtful to them at such times. In 1842, large numbers, in the state of New York, were chilled to death in June. Unless they have dry, well-sheltered fields to run in, and are stout, well-fleshed and hardy, they should be driven home for the night at least, and provided with a little grain, beans or roots. A supply of salt in troughs, where it is not liable to waste from rains, should at all times be within their reach. Always have tar at the bottom of the trough. This last precaution prevents worms in their heads, and has a general healthful effect. Some of the early grasses and clovers may be cut, and when put up, add salt to the extent required by the animal while feeding: animals like salt with their food, as well as man. Renew your fields of broad-cast or drilled corn for soiling. Look well to your bees; many swarms will come out this month, and your hives must all be in readiness. Their preparation for swarming may be known by their clustering on the outside of the hive, and a peculiar piping noise from the new queen. Use some of the improved hives, so as to secure your share of the honey without endangering the lives of the bees. Watch the moths closely, and kill them as they are found; and when they have made their way into the hives, get at them there and exterminate them, as soon as possible.

Kitchen Garden.—The main point in this month, is to keep the garden entirely clear of weeds, as their growth will now be very luxuriant, and if thoroughly subdued, will be much more easily kept out the succeeding months. This is especially requisite with cucumbers and melons, around which keep the ground entirely clean and loose. Sweet potatoes cultivate well, and draw the earth up about the roots. Cabbages for autumn and winter use, can be planted out, and celery plants be transferred into trenches. Peas may be sown for late crops, although they do not bear so abundantly as those sown earlier in the season. Sow lettuce, and transplant every week, in order to insure a regular succession through the season. This should be done in moist weather, or if in dry weather, late in the afternoon, accompanied with a plentiful watering. During the month sow kidney and other beans, for successive crops, and in the early part of the month, a few Lima beans may be planted for a late supply. Turneps for late crops may also be sown in this month.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—During this month apple and other fruit trees can be trimmed. For this work, the present season is preferable to the winter, for the reason, that the sap, being in full circulation, will exude, and covering the wound, heal it in a short time. On the contrary, in the winter, no sap can exude, and the branch will frequently be quite dead for some inches from the wound. All useless limbs and upright shoots cut away, and let the tree be trimmed to an open head. In plum-trees, all black knots, formed by the insect, must be taken off and burnt, or the disease will spread rapidly. Cherries will not bear much pruning, and it is generally best to allow them to grow naturally. Stone fruits frequently bear in such profusion, that the tree is unable to mature them all, and they are thus of comparatively small size. To remedy this, the cultivator should thin out the fruit by hand, leaving only a moderate crop; the nourishment of the tree being thus devoted to a limited quantity, will produce a larger and more delicious fruit. When trees are allowed to bear too abundantly, the great efforts made to mature all their fruit, will sometimes exhaust them to such a degree as to induce diseases, from which it will often take them several years to recover. During this month, insects will frequently attack fruit trees in great numbers. For some of these, as the slugs and others of the same nature, a sprinkling of ashes or lime is the most immediately destructive. For the aphis and smaller insects of the same habits, a solution of whale-oil soap, applied with a syringe, is the most efficacious. Caterpillars can be destroyed while they are yet in small clusters, by means of burning sulphur.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. Plant out in the borders perennial and autumnal herbaceous plants, which have been sown in seed beds. This should be done near evening, and always accompanied with watering, unless the weather be moist or wet. Box edging can still be trimmed during moist weather, as also hedges of privet, hawthorn, &c., although for these latter, earlier in the season would have been preferable. The turf in the pleasure-grounds and lawns keep well mowed; the oftener this is done, the more rich and velvety appearance it will assume. The gravel walks and carriage drives keep cleaned, and free from weeds and grass throughout the summer.

It is in this month that the numerous wild flowers of our fields and woods abound in the greatest beauty and luxuriance; many of these are exceedingly beautiful, and well worthy of cultivation in the private garden. The lobelia cardinalis, which abounds in the swamps, is one of the most splendid of these, and with many others has been transferred to our own garden with entire success. To insure their living, a portion of the natural soil should be transplanted with the roots, and a moist day, or late in the afternoon, selected for the purpose. Apply frequent watering for some days after. There are few who have not admired these gems, which so thickly cover Nature's carpet; and when they can be so easily transferred to the parterre, neither the botanist nor amateur should be willing to deprive himself of so cheaply-purchased a pleasure. In case of drought it would be advisable to make frequent use of water in the flower borders, and also in the strawberry beds, by which this fruit will be enabled more fully to develop itself, and the plants produce a more abundant crop.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—July.

Finish hoeing out your corn, potatoes, and all other crops, and make early preparation for harvesting. See that your tools are all in order, and a full supply of each. Get the best you can procure. A man may earn the extra cost of a good scythe or cradle, in a single day's work, besides the promotion of good morals, by the better humor he is kept in. Get rakes and pitch-forks which you know wont break by fair usage. By all means prepare a horse' rake, which may be made as simple as a hoe. A man with a steady horse, may do the work of 8 men with one.

Clover should be cut while just going out of bloom, when the heads are partially turned brown. It ought never to be spread. Let it lie in the swath till wilted: if they are very large or heavy, they may be turned over after the upper side is sufficiently dried. As soon as this is done, let them be raked into winrows, and soon after cocked in small high piles. This should always be done the first day, and if very hot, may be done within a few hours after cutting. Let it stand in these cocks till it has sweat and become cool, and comparatively dry. It may then be taken into the barn or stacked, and well salted. Lucerne is to be treated in the same way. Timothy and redtop should not be cut till the seed is in full milk, so that it will ripen after being cut. It ought never to get so ripe as to shell when fed out. These may be exposed to the sun longer than clover, but less than is usually practiced. Our hay is frequently dried too much, and some who never spread their hay from the swath, much prefer it thus cured. It is better to allow it to cure in the cock, when it is always safe against sun, dew and rain. Grass ought never to be exposed to the dew while spread. A few days of sun and dew while thus exposed, render it almost worthless. Hay may always be carried into the mow or stack sooner, by using salt freely: at the rate of four quarts to the ton is our rule. Besides lessening the risk from rain, the salt is always worth much more than its cost for the cattle and manure, and it will thus confer a triple benefit by answering successively the purposes of each.

Much of the wheat, oats and barley may be harvested this month. The cleanest fields, or portions of them, should be selected for seed, but not the heaviest or largest growth. Seed is better if grown on moderately poor land, than on the best. Prof. Sprengel has shown from experiments, that grain matured on the richest land, though eminently fitted for food, contains too much gluten for seed; while that which is produced from poor land has a greater proportion of starch, which is the natural food for the young plant. The part thus selected should be allowed to mature the seed fully while standing; the grain intended for consumption, ought to be cut while the berry is yet soft, in the dough state. Such grain will produce more flour, and of a better quality than when dead ripe, besides being much less liable to shelling and waste. After moderate exposure to sun, rake up in bundles, or if well ripened, rake up at once, and bind soon after, when if it requires additional curing it may be finished in the shock.

If put in stacks, these should be carefully placed beyond the reach of vermin, and so arranged as to have a circulation of air upward through the centre of the stack, to avoid mould and injury to the grain. The utmost care in stacking ought always to be used, to avoid injury from rain, and blowing down from high winds.

Kitchen Garden.—Cabbages of the several varieties can now be planted for late crops. Moist weather should be selected for this purpose, and the plants immediately and frequently watered, until they are well rooted. Melons, squashes, pumpkins, &c., ought to be carefully hoed, and kept entirely free from weeds; otherwise, they will not produce good fruit. Melons and cucumbers for pickles can be sown in the early part of this month. Sow kidney-beans, small salad, carrots, turneps, and spinach, for fall and winter use. Celery should be planted out in trenches; and some varieties of radishes and peas may be sown with reasonable prospect of success, if the season should prove moist. Egg-plants, peppers, and tomatoes, plant out, if not done before. Collect all the vegetable seeds that have come to maturity, and dry them well before putting away; also, gather herbs as they come into flower, and dry them in the shade, that the sun may not injure their flavor. Pull up the stalks of beans, peas &c., which have done bearing. Water may be frequently and beneficially applied, but it should always be done at the close of the day, otherwise the plants will be injured by the heat of the sun.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—Budding may be performed upon pears and apples the latter part of this month. Gather from the trees, and give to the cattle or swine, all fruit that is decayed or punctured by the insect, otherwise the insect, which now exists as a worm in the premature fruit, will soon be able to fly and attack the remainder. Also, continue to cut off all the wood as fast as it may appear to be infested by the insect which produces a black knot. Keep the ground well cultivated among the trees. There is very little else to be done in the fruit garden this month, excepting it may be to consume its productions, for which directions may possibly not be requisite.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. Bulbous and tuberous roots can now be taken up, and tulips, hyacinths, &c., carefully put away for planting in the fall. Herbaceous flowering plants may still be transplanted from the seed-bed to the border, and should be taken up with as much earth as possible about the roots. Hedges can also be clipped in the early part of this month. Walks and borders keep constantly clear of weeds, and let a general air of neatness pervade every part of the garden.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—August.

Complete the haying and harvesting, and have all the ground intended for wheat and rye well prepared for the ensuing crop. Many excellent farmers in Massachusetts sow their rye on light lands, among their corn, harrowing it in two ways between the rows, and frequently adding clover also. This last is a good practice, as it matures the clover a year sooner; unless, as frequently happens, the drought of August and September kills the clover. A preference should, however, be given for that system of farming which enriches the soil to that degree, that an approximation to the corn crop of Mr. Young may be realized, when there will be an effectual bar to the growth of rye, clover, or anything else but the main crop. Some pieces of after-math or rowen may now be cut, as it is excellent food for calves, lambs, and young colts, their masticators not yet having become adequate to grinding down the harder and more flinty grasses. It is questionable, however, whether it is policy to cut much rowen, as the advantage to the growth of the following season, is a sufficient compensation for its loss, unless its place be supplied with a good coat of ashes or compost. Look to your lightning-rods. There are more barns and stacks burnt in July and August from this cause, than in the other ten months. The gases now escaping from the fresh cut grass and grain, are excellent conductors for electricity, though not as good as an iron rod, and if you do not conduct it away by the latter, the former may conduct it into your mows and granaries, and thus the labors of the year be lost. Ruta-bagas are an exhausting crop, and it is well to supply the growing plant with a coating of ashes and plaster. By the first they are supplied with potash, which they take up largely, and, by the last, they are assisted in drawing nutriment from the atmosphere. Now is the time to save many of your seeds, a duty to be always attended to with the utmost caution and care. Save only the best, so that your future crops may be improving rather than deteriorating. Especially, save your own grass and clover seeds. Timothy, orchard-grass, red-top, and clover, may be saved at one-fourth the expense for which you can purchase them, and you may be sure of a good clean article, which you are not when you buy it elsewhere. The second growth of clover is suitable for seed, and this may be gathered by a machine somewhat like a fine rake, drawn by a horse, which pulls off the head while the stalk remains standing. To such as do not fear excessive seeding and it would be well if they were more numerous, the seed thus collected, may be sown without threshing and cleaning. Or it may be cut and threshed. When rotation is desired with wheat, it is a better plan to turn in the whole crop when ripe, by which the soil is more benefitted than by turning in a green crop, and the seeding is thus effectually done without additional labor.

The housewife should be careful to select the herbs during this month (and every other when in season,) as they are now mostly in blossom. They should be cut when the flower is fully matured, and dried in the shade, and when thoroughly cured, placed in tight paper bags, so as to preserve the peculiar aromatic principle from insensible escape. Many plants, by this neglect, lose their efficacy and fragrance before they are used. Medicine is frequently afforded by these at a cheaper rate and of better quality, than can be got of the apothecary. Cut, dry, and secure hemp in stacks or ricks.

Kitchen Garden.—Finish planting Savoy and other cabbages for late autumn and winter use. In the early part of the month, spinach for fall use can be sown, and that for early spring use in the latter part of the month. To endure the winter well, the latter should be sown on dry, gravelly ground. Turneps for autumn or winter use sow in the early part of the month. Plant now a crop of late celery, and continue to throw up the earth to the growing crops. Small salading can still be sown every week. If the weather be favorable, plant peas and kidney beans in the early part of the month. They may produce a good crop, although the chances are somewhat against it. Lettuce for fall use can be sown or transplanted from former seed beds. Crops of melons and cucumbers keep particularly clean, and if the weather be very dry, moderately water them in the evening. Lima and Carolina beans hoe well, and all runners that trail upon the ground cut off; they only take sustenance from the bearing vines. Attend to the manure heaps now, and keep them clear of weeds, which would otherwise ripen and grow in the ground on which the manure is placed the ensuing year.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—This month is the most suitable time for budding apples, pears, plums, cherries, nectarines, apricots, almonds, &c., and no farmer who wishes the luxuries of life at a cheap rate, should omit to select the choicest kinds of fruit-buds, and insert them in his own young stocks. We have the authority of Virgil and other old writers for saying, that it is best to inoculate at the joints where the bud is taken off, rather than between them, as is usual in modern practice. We intend to make the experiment this season on a few of our stocks. Keep the ground entirely clear among the seedlings and small trees.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. Transplant from the seedling beds the various kinds of annual, biennial, and perennial flowers that were not transplanted last month. Plant your bulbs which may be out of the ground, such as crocuses, colchicums narcissus, amaryllis, frittellaries, crown imperials, snow drops, lilies, irises and martagons. Also take up, separate and transplant the roots of pæonias, flag irises and other tuberous rooted flowers, whose leaves are decayed. Suckers that have been thrown up from fibrous-rooted plants can be taken off and transplanted. Collect and transplant flowering plants from the woods and fields, removing them with a ball of earth, and cutting off their flowering stems if there are any. Water freely all newly planted flower roots, cut down the stems of those that have bloomed, loosen the earth about potted plants, clip hedges if omitted last month. Mow the lawn once a fortnight. Keep clean and in order, the gravel walks, flower borders and shrubbery. Trim and tie up straggling plants, and inoculate all you wish to propagate in that way. Gather flower seeds as they ripen, but let them remain in the pods until the season for sowing.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—September.

From the 1st to the 20th of this month, is the proper time for sowing wheat in the northern States. If put in before, excessive heat and drought prevents early and rapid germination, which is desirable, and exposes it when up to the ravages of the Hessian fly. If sown later, the plant seldom acquires sufficient depth and strength of root to stand the frost heaving of winter, and it is more liable to mildew or rust in the following summer. As this is the great agricultural staple in many of the States, it is of vast consequence in the aggregate, that every precaution should be taken to insure good crops. If clay lands have been pared and burnt, or under-drained, or well-charged with enriching vegetable manures, by which they have become lighter and more pervious to air and water, it is sufficiently prepared by two good plowings a little time previous to sowing; if such condition is lacking, no proper preparation can be made on such soil for wheat, without a good summer fallow, in which the soil is thrown up, where not saturated with rain so as to bake, and exposed to the ameliorating influences of air, sun, and dews. When this has been thorougly done, such soils produce a large growth of the best wheat, and in Europe they are universally considered the very choicest wheat lands. When the ground is in good condition to receive the seed, it may be sown and harrowed in with a heavy drag, burying the seed about four inches. The experiment has been tried for a series of years in Scotland of plowing it in to a depth of six inches; but we lack evidences of its utility in this country. The seed should be *perfectly clean*, free from light chaffy grains. To insure this, either raise it yourself, such as you know to be good, or pay a little extra and get it from an approved source, by which you will secure another advantage more than equivalent to the additional cost, the benefits of a change of soil which is an advantage in all seeds. The next operation is preparing the seed. This is usually done by washing it in a strong brine, in which the light and imperfect grains, and the smut will float, and may be poured off. If very smutty, it should be washed three times thoroughly. After the brine has been mostly drained out, quick-lime must be sifted upon it, and stirred so that every grain shall have a good coating. This process assists the future crops in two ways, by effectually destroying smut, and by giving an early and healthy growth to the plant. This is the system adopted by the best wheat-growers in the central part of New York, the great granary of the North. Young's Annals gives the result of several experiments in sowing wheat, which proved that while one bed of unprepared wheat gave 377 heads of smutty wheat, those soaked in ley twenty-four hours, and lime-water the same time, each, gave not one head of smut. This month seed corn should be selected. It can only be well done in the field. It ought to be taken from those stalks which have the greatest number of large, round, well-filled ears. In this way the Baden and the Dutton corn have attained all their well earned celebrity. Corn now should be *cut up by the roots* and stacked—never top your corn. It may dry up after topping, but there is an end to nourishment, as all the sap that goes to make the grain, first ascends into the leaf above the ear, where it is elaborated and perfected, and then descends to the ear for the perfection of the kernel. When thus secured in shocks, it is entirely beyond the effect of frost, and the stalk makes much better fodder for the cattle. Where land is kept in good condition by cultivating an early kind of corn, and cutting it up in this way and moving it to the sides of the field, or even compactly into the centre, rye or winter wheat may be got in upon the same land, yet when this system is practiced, the soil must be well manured; for corn, or the successive grain crops, will be found to be too exhausting. Fatting animals should now be pushed with all imaginable speed. Much more flesh can be put upon them from the 15th of August till the last of November, than in the same time during the cold weather, and on a much less quantity of feed. Indeed, so important is the difference, that it would be judicious for every man to reserve grain enough from his last year's stock, to feed his swine, cattle, and sheep till his new crops are in readiness. If you have the right kind of swine, Berkshire, China, or any of the best improved breeds, they may be got in excellent condition on a clover pasture, the droppings from the orchard, and the slops from the dairy, so as to be easily fitted for the butcher. The exportation of pork to Europe, and its large consumption for lard oil, recently commenced in this country, will make it a most important object for the farmer hereafter, to select and propagate only the best breeds. Finish cutting and securing your crops of hemp and tobacco, if not previously done.

Kitchen Garden.—Select a dry, warm, protected place, and plant the lettuces sown last month for spring use. If the weather prove dry, let them be well watered. Early in this month, the Spanish kinds of radish can be sown, and on the approach of frost, taken up and preserved for winter use in the same way as turneps or beets. Hoe and thin out the crop of turneps during this month. About the middle of the month, sow cabbage seed to remain in the seed bed all winter, and be ready for transplanting in the spring. Sow cauliflower and broccoli also to furnish plants for the spring. Gather each kind of seed as it ripens, and dry it well before putting it up.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—Budding and inoculating peaches can be continued, and also the other fruits as long as the bark will peel. Trees and shrubs may be propagated by cuttings and layers. When it is necessary, trim pines, firs, walnut trees and maples, as the sap will not so much exude as in the spring. Plant beds of strawberries.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. The directions for last month will also apply to this. Prepare beds for planting tulips, hyacinths, anemones, ranunculuses, and other flower roots and shrubs that are to be planted next month.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—October.

October is an important month for the farmer. In this, he has to collect his roots, apples, corn, and store them up for safe keeping through the winter. Secure sugar beet and mangol wurzel before heavy frosts occur. Very light frosts do not injure them while in the ground. They should be perfectly matured, or they otherwise will afford less nutrition. This may be known by some of their leaves turning yellow. If allowed to remain beyond this time, there is a new elaboration of their juices, and much of the saccharine principle, which is the fattening one, is destroyed. Turneps and parsnips may be left till in danger of freezing in the ground, and the latter, if not wanted for winter use, are better for remaining till spring. In this case, all the water must be carefully led away from the beds, or they will rot. Potatoes are ripe when the vines are decayed, and they should never be dug before. All roots ought to be protected from the sun after digging, by throwing over them some of the leaves or straw, and as soon as the dirt attached to them is dried, carry them at once to the cellar or pit. Too little care is used in storing roots. The air ought to be carefully kept from them, by putting them in barrels loosely covered, or in bins well guarded by straw or turf, and they are still better for having light mould or sand sifted into the interstices. Such as are stored in the fields, may be placed in pits, where the ground is dry and sandy, somewhat excavated below the surface, and piled above it to the height required. A coating of straw must first be laid over them, carefully thatched over the heap like shingles, to carry off any water that may leak through the exterior covering of earth, which may be added to the depth of a few inches, just sufficient to prevent injury from early frosts. The covering for winter need not be completed till later, as by leaving the earth loose, the escape of moisture from the roots is facilitated, as well as the gases, which are generated by the partial heating and curing of the roots, which takes place when they are thrown into heaps soon after they have been dug. When finally covered over for the winter, a hole on the top should be left, or several, if the pit be a long one, in which, a wisp of straw must be placed, which will allow the escape of all moisture and gas. If the ground is a stiff clay, the roots must be placed on the surface of the ground, and a ditch dug on every side, one foot below them, so as to carry off all the water; otherwise, the lower strata will be spoiled by the water retained on the surface.

Winter apples ought to be carefully picked by hand, and placed in bins or barrels, and entirely excluded from the air. They should occupy a dry cool cellar, or upper room, in which the temperature is not below the freezing point. If they should become frozen, they must be kept covered and allow the frost to escape gradually, when the effect will be scarcely perceptible; yet when this occurs, they do not keep as long in good flavor as if untouched by frost. If you have clay land, much of the plowing for the following spring may be done in this month, throwing it into high furrows as much as possible. If there be no demand for your fall apples, they are worth much more to feed to stock, swine and cattle, than for cider; dispose of all in this way but such as are wanted for the winter use.

Secure your winter squashes and pumpkins, by placing them in a dry cool place, and you may have the luxury of good vegetable and pumpkin pies during the winter. All the garden seeds should be carefully selected and placed beyond the reach of decay and vermin. Prepare all your supernumerary stock for market; cull out your choicest animals for breed and use, and sell and fat the remainder. Be careful to avoid an overstock for winter. One half the animals well kept, will yield more profit, than the whole half kept. Set out trees for the ensuing spring. They may be transplanted any time after the sap has ceased to flow, which occurs when the buds are fully developed. This is the proper time to cut wood for the year. Fuel cut from July till November is more valuable than if prepared at any other season. If not convenient to draw it, let it remain on the ground till sleighing.

Timber cut during these months is also much more durable, notwithstanding the popular opinion to the contrary.

Kitchen Garden.—Keep the crops of spinach entirely clean; they can now be thinned out, leaving the plants four or five inches apart. Lettuces for early spring use should be treated in the same way. Those for late fall use should be transferred to frames, and protected from frost during the night. The same mode can be adopted with cabbage plants for fall and winter use. During the latter part of the month cut down the asparagus tops, and give the bed a coat of well-rotted stable manure to the depth of two or three inches. This can be done, however, as well next month.

If hemp is wanted for early breaking, spread it out this month for dew-rotting. The lint, however, is whiter and better to defer it till December for latitudes below 40°; a higher latitude, November is the best month.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—Continue propagating by layers and cuttings; plant beds of strawberries that may have been omitted last month. They will be less likely to suffer from the heat of the ensuing summer, than if planted in the spring. Most kinds of hardy fruit and forest trees, may now be trimmed and cleared of lateral shoots and suckers. All kinds of hardy deciduous trees and shrubs can be transplanted this month as soon as they have shed their leaves. Fall planting is preferable for good-sized trees, as during the winter they can firmly establish themselves, and be ready to throw out sufficient roots in the spring to withstand the heats of summer. Small seedlings had better be left till spring, as they are liable to be thrown out of the ground by the frost in the winter.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. About the middle or latter end of the month plant tulips, hyacinths, &c. Select a warm mellow soil and let it be highly manured with well rotted compost.

The ranunculus and anemone can now be planted, and all other varieties of bulbous and tuberous rooted flowers. Seeds of bulbous and tuberous rooted flowers can now be sown to obtain new varieties. Continue to transplant perennial and biennial flower roots. Plant some bulbous roots in flower pots for winter blooming. The latter part of the month, pot your tender roses and everything else that requires protection in the winter, and have them ready to move in on the sudden approach of any cold weather. Flowering and ornamental shrubs can now be found and also propagated by layers, cuttings and suckers. The latter part of this month new pleasure grounds may be formed and all hardy deciduous trees may be transplanted, as soon as they have shed their leaves. Live hedges can now be planted. Continue to mow your lawns, clean the gravel walks, cut and carry away all weeds, decayed flower stems, fallen leaves, &c. and prepare ground for spring planting.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—November.

It is now time to close up the operations of the warm season, and provide for the cold. Finish collecting in all your crops, corn, turnips, cabbages, &c. and see that your cellars are well secured against frost, and your granaries against depredators. Finish the fall plowing. All clay land should be thrown into ridges for the action of the frost. One good plowing on such land in the fall is worth two or three in the spring, and as this soil has a great affinity for ammonia, while thus exposed, it will absorb large quantities of it brought down in the winter and spring, by the snows and rain, which it will yield to the crops the ensuing season. Examine the winter grain and any water furrows which have become choked up, let them be opened. *Standing water will kill any useful vegetable*, excepting rice

The yards should be well bedded with turf, peat, or muck, weeds, refuse straw, and other vegetable matters; and so constructed that the soluble parts of it, which are the best, shall not be drained off to help inundate the roads and ditches. If time permits, drains should be made to carry off the latent water, which destroys the crops or diminishes them so much, as hardly to pay for the raising. Under ground, in preference to surface drains, should always be constructed, unless large quantities of water are required to pass. Give all your roots in heaps for the winter an additional covering before the ground is frozen. Have all the barns and sheds well covered and mended, and the racks and mangers all tight, and in order, that no hay or provender may be wasted. Before the ground is frozen, look well to your fences. No meadows, winter grain, or even pastures, should be exposed to poaching from cattle, sheep or hogs. An animal will frequently do more hurt in one of them in a day at this season, than in a week while the ground is well settled in summer. In the meantime the household plants, the children should not be neglected, and especially the older ones who have helped through the labors of the summer and harvests. Good schools must be provided for them, good teachers and good books. Their minds now, and indeed at all times, should be as closely watched over, as the more tangible things of the farm. On their correct, moral, and intellectual education, depends much, perhaps all their success in after life, and no fences should be neglected, or bars left down in their young minds. Good seed sown here, on good soil, and well cultivated, if the weeds of vice and bad principles are thoroughly extirpated, will never fail of producing an abundant harvest. It is not sufficient that their parents see them furnished with all the means for mental improvement; they must take an interest in their studies also. Daily examination into the progress of their children, should be the constant practice of parents; questions asked having a bearing upon them; the connexion between their studies and their own business pointed out, to show that they have a practical application to the concerns of every-day life; and they should be explained and illustrated in such a manner as to excite an interest and inquiry in their young minds. The discipline of the school ought to be inquired into, and the relative standing of the children; and when praise is due, bestow it; and where censure and even punishment are needed, they should not be withheld. No farmer would think of putting out his land to be managed by an agent without frequent and close supervision. Do not, therefore, put out the minds of your children, which are of infinitely more value, to the management of every individual, without a closer and more thorough attention than he gives to his grounds and his cattle.

Commence spreading out hemp for dew rotting, bearing in mind the observations on this subject last month.

Kitchen Garden.—If not done last month, many of the early vegetables may be sown for the ensuing spring, if you have not hot beds for forçing. The beds ought to be thrown up high, so as to avoid water during winter and spring, and being soon dry when the snow is off, the young plants will take an early start. They should be well filled with the more heating manure, as horse dung, &c. In these, tomatoes, lettuce, spinage, cress, &c. may be sown. The asparagus bed should have a large supply of rich manure, which the winter rains will drain of all its enriching soluble matters and carry to the lowest roots, and on the opening of spring, will be ready to furnish a fresh treat for the table.

Let the lettuces in frames still be exposed to the air during the day, but be covered by the glass at night. Practise the same treatment with cabbages and cauliflowers in frames. Take up all remaining roots and store them as detailed last month.. Rhubarb seed can now be sown, and will vegetate better than if kept out of the ground until spring. In the early part of this month, manure and trench the ground intended for early spring crops.

Fruit Garden and Orchard.—Gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, may now be transplanted. Of the latter the red and white Antwerp are considered the most desirable. Do this the early part of the month, and in the latter part lay down the raspberries, and cover them with sedge or any kind of litter. Cover the strawberries with litter or they may be killed, or at least injured by the winter. Dig and trench or plough the ground intended for planting in the spring.

Flower Garden & Pleasure Grounds. The directions for last month will also apply to this, while the ground is free from frost. The latter part of the month cover the flower borders and bulbous beds, and also all flowery plants and shrubs with a litter of straw or of salt hay.

NORTHERN CALENDAR—December.

Settle all your accounts, collect what is due you, and pay what you owe. "Short settlements make long friends." Examine your farm statistics, and see what have been the results of your experiments with the different kinds of manures, seeds, modes of tillage, &c. &c.; and note them well for future use. No farmer ought to be without such a book, in which all experiments should be carefully recorded at the time, and the results carried into a separate book for his own use hereafter; and if new and valuable discoveries are obtained, communicate them to some agricultural periodical for the benefit of the world. Recollect, you have the experience of thousands to guide your operations, and, by contributing to the general stock whatever may be useful, you are but returning to mankind a part of the benefits you have derived from them. But avoid twaddle and humbuggery, and oft published statements, and prolix or tedious narration, and give all the circumstances material to the subjects, in the briefest, plainest, simplest language possible. Above all things send in your subscription to one or more valuable agricultural papers, and get as many of your neighbors to subscribe as possible, and consider in so doing, you are benefiting yourself by it ten times as much as you are the publishers. Summer is peculiarly the time for making observations and experiments, and winter the time for communicating them. *Remember the poor*, not only in this month but every month through the year, and especially during the inclemency of winter. You need not give so much to them outright, but endeavor to put them in a way of making themselves comfortable, by affording them employment, by which, you may be benefitted, while doing them good. You thus confer on them a triple benefit, by furnishing them the means of comfortable subsistence, teaching them to help themselves, and avoiding the habit of receiving *charity*, which insensibly weakens their sense of self dependence.

Stock now require increased attention. They must be well housed, or at least protected against wind, with a shelter to which they can resort in storms, well supplied with salt, and abundance of water if possible in the yard, where they can get it when they want, and without wearying themselves in looking for it, and wasting their manure by dropping it in the road, or by a runing stream or pond, where it will all be lost. Their feed should be regular, and given to them as near stated times as possible. They look for their food then at certain hours, and are not uneasy and fretful till the customary period arrives, when they again fill themselves, and rest quietly, digesting their food till it is time to look for another supply. If brought up in regular habits, brutes are much better time keepers than many are disposed to consider them, who have not observed closely their intelligence. Now is a good time to break steers and colts, while the roads are smooth and hard. They ought to be early accustomed to handling and the halter, and be gently treated, by which they are more disposed to yield to the wishes of their master. If they have been always used to good treatment, they will acquire a confidence in their keepers, and the more readily submit to their guidance. 'Tis always better to train them with strong, well broken animals. Sympathy has more to do with the brute creation, than they have credit for generally, and the good habits and orderly behaviour of the older animals, they have been accustomed to treat with deference, will not be without its wholsome effect on them.

This is the best month for spreading out hemp for dew-rotting, in the latitudes below 40°, as it gets a whiter and better rot than if spread earlier.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Every fine day uncover the frames in which are lettuce and cauliflower plants, otherwise they will become spindling from want of air. Hot beds can now be made for forcing asparagus for the table in January. If the ground is open, continue trenching for spring crops. When the ground is frozen, cart manure, repair fences, clean seeds, prepare tools for spring. Provide pea sticks, bean poles, &c., and finish all that will be required in the spring, and which can be done when the ground is frozen.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Finish those things which may have been omitted the previous month. If the weather continues open, digging and plowing may be done advantageously. Perform any work that may tend to forward your business in the spring.

FLOWER GARDEN & PLEASURE GROUNDS. Continue to protect your beds of bulbs and also flower beds and shrubs as directed in last month. Should the weather continue open in the early part of this month, bulbs may still be planted. They should not be left as late as this, but if such has been the case, they had better be planted now than left until spring. Now carefully protect seedling bulbs. The more tender kinds of trees can have their roots protected from frost, by laying manure or long litter about them.

TANN BARK AND SAW-DUST AS MANURE.

Large masses of refuse tann and saw-dust are frequently accumulated and thrown away as worthless. This should never be done, as they may be made of much use to the farmer. They are good bedding for stock, and being also excellent non-conductors of heat *when dry*, they are useful to place between the ceilings of the ice-house, cellars, or other apartments, where it is desirable to preserve a uniformity of temperature. But they are especially valuable as contributing to increase the stock of manure, when used in the place of straw or other vegetable matter, to absorb the droppings from animals. They take up the best parts of the manure, and retain them till demanded for the growth of plants.

They possess, moreover, an intrinsic value, in the large amount of potash they contain, especially the tann, bark from which it is made, containing a much greater proportion of this valuable material than wood. If no other mode of using them be presented, they may be burnt, and the ashes will contribute to the nourishing of the land where they are applied. They should never be spread on land without preparing as above, as they have a tendency to sour the land, and promote the growth of sorrel and other noxious weeds.

FOREIGN GRAPES.—These may be successfully raised on native stocks if too tender for growth in our climate. In this way, some choice varieties which proved too delicate for the United States, have succeeded remarkably well and produced fine fruit.

MANURING GRAPES.—When the soil is adapted to them, grapes may be kept in full growth without any other manure than the branches and leaves trimmed from the vines and buried near the roots.

LIME FOR LICE.—Strew over cattle, three or four times during the winter, or on their beds, and it will destroy lice.

TO REMOVE THE FLAVOR OF TURNIPS, WILD ONIONS AND LEEKS.—Put into a pail nearly full of new milk one or two pints of boiling water.

TO PRESERVE PEACH AND APRICOT BLOSSOMS FROM FROST.—When the ground is frozen first before it thaws, place a quantity of straw or litter around and over the roots, and it will prevent their coming out so early, by which they are frequently destroyed ; or place them close to the *north* side of a stone wall.

TO PRESERVE POSTS IN THE GROUND.—Reverse the position of the growing trunk, i. e. put the little end down.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—January.

As a great portion of the directions given in the Northern Calendar, for each month in the year, will apply to the South, it is not deemed necessary to recapitulate them. Most of the operations which relate to the tilling of the earth; the raising of garden vegetables or fruits; the cultivation of flowers, herbaceous plants, or shrubs; the laying out of ornamental grounds or plantations; the preparation of composts or manures, and the rearing and management of stocks or animals, will be nearly the same in both sections of the country. The chief differences consist in the seasons in which these operations are performed, and the cultivation of cotton, rice, sugar-cane, hemp, and tobacco. The spring and harvest seasons of the South are generally in advance of those of the North by two or three months.

For many of the hints in this Calendar, we are indebted to the communications of that truly practical farmer and planter, Dr. M. W. Philips of Mississippi, which have appeared from time to time in the American Agriculturist.

Let it be remembered that the florist, the gardener, and the agriculturist, have no remission from labor; for there is something to be done in every week in the year—something to attend to, which will add to wealth, amuse and instruct the mind, interest the imagination, and benefit the general tone of mental and physical health.

"Persevere against discouragement—keep your temper—employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand—be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate—never be in a hurry—preserve self-possession, and not be talked into conviction—rise early and be an economist of the time—maintain dignity without the appearance of pride—manner is something with everybody, and everything with some—be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak—never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions—be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask—think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent—rather set than follow example—practice strict temperance, and in all your transactions remember the final account."

In the early part of this month, if it has not been done in December, select a spot of ground, prepare the necessary beds, and sow your tobacco seed. Make the beds, if possible, on land newly cleared, or, at all events, on land which has not been seeded with grass. Break up the ground properly, grub up the small stumps, dig out the roots, and carefully remove them with the hand. Make the beds from three to four inches high, of a reasonable length, and from three to three and a half feet broad, so as to enable the fingers, at arm's length, to weed out the tender plants from both sides of the bed. Before the seed is sown, take some dry trash, and burn it off upon the beds, to destroy insects and grass seeds. Take one ounce of tobacco seed, mix it with a quart of dry ashes, so as to separate it as much as possible, and sow it broadcast. After it has been thus sown, slightly rake the surface, tread it down with your whole weight, that the ground may at once closely adhere to the seed, and sprinkle with rain or river water. Should the beds become dry, from blighting winds or other causes, watering should be constantly repeated until the young plants are large enough to set out. Keep the surface of the beds in a moist state, well stirred, and the plants clear of weeds.

Finish planting sugar-cane, if the season requires it, covering the canes to the depth of about three inches. Do not grind the cane any faster than it matures, for the sake of finishing your harvest. When the cuticle of the cane becomes dry, smooth and brittle, the pith grayish approaching to brown, the juice sweet and glutinous, and when cut crosswise with a sharp knife without appearing soft and moist like a turnep, then it is in a fit state to cut.

Plant all kinds of ever-greens, either from slips or roots. Sow peas and beans, summer cabbage, and parsely. Sow spinach for seed in a bed of rich mould. Set out your artichokes, which will bear in the fall. Transplant rose-bushes, all kinds of flowering shrubs, and trees for fruit and ornament, except the orange tribe, which should not be removed before spring.

See Northern Calendar for March and April.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—February.

In the beginning of this month repair all your fences, and employ your men in cutting up and rolling logs—and your women and children in knocking down cotton-stalks, when not too large, with a stick, cutting corn-stalks, firing log-heaps, and burning chunks and the brush that may have fallen from trees, clearing up hollows, &c., and be in readiness to commence plowing your cotton-fields as soon as the season will admit. By the latter end of the month, if the weather be favorable, keep as many plows running as is convenient when the earth is in proper condition. By keeping busy at this season of the year, it will enable you to control your crop, and give you time to do your work effectually, which is one-half of the battle.

If your land was in corn or cotton last year, run off the rows in the old water furrow with a short plow this year, using two horses, and running deep. Then, with a turning plow, throw to this two furrows, one from each side, in order to reverse the last beds. Leave the ground in this condition until a day or two before you wish to plant, and then break out the entire surface between the rows—the baulk. Prepare your ground and sow your tobacco seed, if you have not done it before.

Give to your cows boiled cotton seed, with a little chopped corn added. It will give the butter a rich flavor and fine yellow color. The seed must be well cooked, which will require but a few minutes.

Mark off your sweet potatoe ground some time in this month with a double horse plow, and let it lie until it becomes well settled by two or three rains.

If you have a good grape-vine, take care of it, and propagate others from it by cuttings and layers, and its fruit will repay your labor. If you have not, buy one, and plant it the present spring. The second year after planting, it will produce you fruit, which will increase every year as the plant enlarges. The fruit will be found to be wholesome and grateful, and you will realize the pleasure of "*sitting under your own vine*" during the intense heat of summer. The native varieties most worthy of cultivation, are the Isabella, Winne, and Catawba. If you wish foreign fruit, the Sweet-Water, Chasselas, Black Cluster, and Burgundy, are to be preferred. A little experience will make you familiar with their management.

As soon as the black frosts are over, which usually occurs by the last of the month, and the ground becomes sufficiently dry, the covering of the cane that was planted in autumn or early winter, should be reduced to one or two inches, by scraping with hoes the earth from the top of the drills, toward the centres of the spaces between the rows. After this, the hoes followed by the plows, should be passed through the fields about every ten days, in order to keep down the grass and weeds.

Should the season have been so backward as to have prevented you from finishing planting your sugar-cane, it can be done at the close of this month. Do not cover it at a depth exceeding two inches.

Sow all kinds of early melons, cucumbers, kidney beans, squashes, asparagus, radishes, lettuce, and garden cresses for seed. Sow late dwarf peas and onion seed, carrots, parsnips and red beets. Sow tomatoes in hot beds, or in boxes in the house, if the season is backward; the egg tomatoe and the golden drop are the best kinds. A compost of pigeon dung and earth will give them an early start.

This month is proper for grafting the cleft. If your trees have not been pruned, do it at once. Set out fig trees—plant hop roots and all kind of aromatic herbs. Set out cabbages, lettuces, carrots, parsnips, turnips, &c., designed for next year's seed. Sow oats, plant Indian corn, and early Irish potatoes.

See Northern Calendar for April and May.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—March.

In the early part of this month, if the season has not required it before, select your ground for your tobacco crop. It should be a rich sandy loam, capable of retaining moisture, and the more level the better. Plow or dig up the surface at least twice before planting, and level well each time. As soon as the young plants acquire a leaf the size of a dollar, take the advantage of the first wet or cloudy day, and commence setting them out in rows about three feet apart from north to south, and two and a half feet apart from east to west. In taking the plants up from the nursery, the ground should be first loosened with a flat piece of wood or iron, about an inch broad; then carefully holding the leaves closed in the hand, draw them up, and place them in a basket to receive them for planting. The evening is the best time for setting out plants, but it can also be done in the morning. Those set out in the morning, unless it be cloudy or rainy, should be covered during the day with palmetto leaves or other substances. Water the plants morning and evening until they have taken root. Fill up all vacancies where the plants die, with new ones.

The first fine weather after the twentieth of this month, commence planting your cotton seed. Put in one-half of your crop ten days before the remainder, in order that you will not be too much driven in your harvest. Moisten your seed, and roll it with ashes and earth, and it will vegetate earlier, and will require a less quantity per acre.

After your ground is well plowed and prepared by dykes and ditches for inundation, sow your *low-land rice* broadcast, at the rate of a bushel, or a bushel and a half to an acre, and harrow it with a light harrow, having many teeth. Immediately after sowing, inundate the ground with water for three or four days, or until the rice begins to swell, and then shut it off. As soon as the young rice is about three inches high, let the water in again so as to leave their tops just above the surface and let it remain until ten days or a fortnight previous to harvest, when it should be drawn off.

Plant Indian corn if it was not done last month. Harrow and weed it, as soon as it is large enough. Attend to the sugar-cane, hoe and keep it clear of weeds.

Bed out sweet potatoes as early as the season will permit. Place them on the level of the ground previously dug up and raked even, as near as you can without touching; then cover them three or four inches, out of a trench dug all around the bed; this trench keeps the superabundance of water drained off, and therefore, the bed warmer. A bed 40 feet long and 5 wide, will plant 15 or 20 bushels of potatoes. When there is no danger of frost, scrape off part of the covering; and thus enable them to vegetate earlier. Give the ground a liberal coat of manure. Have coops in readiness for young chickens—early ones are best.

What was delayed last month may be successfully done in this. Set out your plants from your hot-beds—plant French beans—all kinds of melons—cucumbers and tomato seeds—red peppers for pickling—celery seed for next winter, which must be set out when at a proper size, and let grow all summer, when it must be blanched. Transplant aromatic herbs, trim lemon and orange trees, procure the Brazilian variety of navel orange from St. John's river, East Florida, if possible. Sow millet-grass about the 20th of this month, manure the ground well, and you will be repaid for the trouble. Hoe the cabbages and lettuce which were transplanted last month, every ten days.

See Northern Cal. for May and June.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—April.

At the beginning of this month attend to the planting of cotton as directed in March. Continue its culture as recommended by Dr. Philips in the American Agriculturist, Vol. 2.

Plant upland rice in drills about eighteen inches apart, or sow broad cast, and harrow in the seed as is directed for lowland rice. Cover the ground two inches thick with old rice straw, in order to keep down grass and weeds, and to nourish the crop. Irrigation is unnecessary in the culture of this variety of rice. It will grow on poor sandy ridges, and also on wet lands. Continue sowing lowland rice.

Attend to the cane-fields, keep the earth loose and clear of weeds.

Occasionally stir the earth around the tobacco plants, both with the hand and the hoe. At first, *shave* the surface, and after the plants increase in size, gradually draw a slight bed toward them. Closely examine the plants every night and morning, and destroy the numerous worms which feed upon them. First look for a small grub about the roots under ground, and afterwards a large ugly worm which feeds upon the leaf. There is also a small worm which attacks the buds of the plant, and if not killed, will prove a sure destruction of its further growth. Another worm of a smaller size may be found within the two coats of the leaves, which feeds on the juices alone. All of this work can be done by boys and girls from ten to fourteen years of age.

Prepare your ground for sweet potatoes by ridging up rows about four feet apart. Set out your drawings similar to cabbages, eight or ten inches asunder in the ridges, as fast as they rise, and the season will permit. Some prefer large round hills four feet apart each way to drills. Hoe and plow your Irish potatoes and Indian corn. Sow cabbage, savory, and cauliflower seeds for next winter, but let them remain in the nursery-bed until August. Sow carrots and parsnips. Plant young orange trees and water them until they take root.

You may now set out all kinds of evergreens successfully.

See Northern Calendar for June.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—May.

Much of the work for this month is influenced not only by the good management of the farmer in cleaning such portion of his crop as demands it, but by the quality of the plowing, done previous to planting.

The month of May is considered the most important of the whole year, when we take into view the cultivation of a growing crop; because much of the future labor is depending on the quality and quantity of work done now. If done well, as it should be, the crop will not become foul so soon, and if much of it be done, the husbandman will be able to receive his return so much the earlier.

The cotton plants must be cleaned out as early as possible, with the turning plow, after the first leaves are developed. Throw the earth from the plants, leaving a portion of the bed, which must be thoroughly cleaned, whether it be covered with weeds or not. Make it your object to return to your cotton fields as early as possible, not exceeding a week. Run around through the rows again with a bull-tongue plow, and at the same time plow deep near the plants. A few days after plowing draw the earth around the stems with a hoe. If this second working be done early, and the plants be left in good condition, you will find much of your after work comparatively easy. Before the end of the month, the plants will be large enough to dirt with a large shovel plow, which should be now used, and the entire middle broken out deep and throughly.

Keep your corn fields in good order, and at the second plowing, drop peas, ten to fifteen in number, between the hills of corn, so that the plow will cover them, and you will "*kill two birds with one stone.*" See that your cane fields are kept clean; and that your tobacco plants are not eaten by worms. If previously neglected, rice may be sown this month. As large crops, however, cannot be expected from it as if planted in March or April.

When cane has grown about 18 inches high, a small quantity of earth should be drawn back to the plant; and in the course of the two succeeding dressings a bed should be formed for them five or six inches in depth. In new lands, notwithstanding the weeds, much less hoeing is done on account of the luxuriance of the cane.

Most of the winter grain that was sown in October will require cutting this month. That to be used for feeding stock should be cut just before it begins to turn yellow, and that for seed, leave until fully ripe.

Those who have bedded out their sweet potatoes, must set out the drawings every rain, having ridges or hills already prepared.

Silk worms will have wound their cocoons from the 1st to the 20th of this month. Those you wish to reel, put in the hot sun a day or two, or place them in a close vessel, with a little gum camphor, in order to kill the chrysalides, and they can be reeled at leisure. Those intended for producing eggs for the next crop, must be selected and placed on a moist paper, in a cool dark room.

The garden is an indispensable requisite, and all that is necessary, at this season, is to keep it clean, well stirred, or to sow occasionally endive, or cabbages for fall; radishes, lettuces, and peas, so as to give a succesion of these vegetables. Keep them well watered in dry weather, and protect them by shade, if necessary.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—June.

Warm weather will now have commenced in earnest, and it is "*a merciful man who is merciful to his beast.*" Call all hands at noon, and after having fed and curried all the working animals, let them be allowed to rest until three o'clock; for they can do as much work in the remainder of the day, as though they were at work the whole time.

By the first of this month the cultivation of a greater portion of the plant and rattoon cane will have been completed. Continue to plow among the cane in old land until July, but not too deep, for there will be danger of hurting the roots.

Keep cotton and tobacco clean—stirring the earth often; this not only keeps the weeds down but greatly assists it in *resisting drought.* See article Hoeing Crops in Dry Weather. The cotton will require the hoes to be passing through, so as to clear away grass and weeds left by the plow. Draw earth lightly around the plant, but leave no ridges as thrown by the plow; for there will be less surface exposed to the sun's rays.

Early corn will be forward enough to give the last plowing, which should be just before the time that the tassel makes its appearance. Plant peas between the corn as directed last month.

The grain crop not yet harvested now claims attention. After oats are cut and stacked, it would be a great benefit to the field and stock, to plow in all stubble and sow down with peas, at the rate of a half bushel to an acre and even more.

The first planting of sweet potatoes will now require the last working. Lay the vines on the ridges, and start the shovel-plows to run three or more furrows between them. Draw the earth with hoes to the top of the ridges, and be careful the ends of the vine are not covered. Continue to plant out drawings on the vine all this month, whenever the weather is suitable. The vines make the best seed, and may be planted as follows: Cut them about a foot long; have a hole made in the ridge with a dibble; then, either with a stick with a notch cut in one end, or with the finger, thrust down a vine or two doubled; press the earth well around, leaving an inch or two out of the earth. For a winter's use of fresh potatoes, procure the long red variety, and plant in rich low ground. They are great yielders and ripen fully in a southern climate, and consequently prove a much better variety than at the north. They will make a good crop if planted by the middle of this month.

Clip hops for drying, and evergreens if they are much grown, but not otherwise, as the heat will be liable to dry them too much. Begin to sow carrots in drills, to facilitate the weeding of them. Sow endive for fall crop, and black runner beans. Soon after sowing, water and shade the drills if necessary, until they have come up and are strong enough to bear the heat of the sun.

See Northern Calendar for July and August.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—July.

As a general rule, give the cotton crop its last working this month; some seasons the weeds will be too large to work with plows without injury even before the 10th. Keep the fields clean; if your intention is either rotation, or cotton to succeed cotton, it will save labor next year.

Pay particular attention to your tobacco fields. When the plants have acquired from twelve to fourteen good leaves, and are about knee high, begin to top them by nipping off the bud with the aid of the finger and thumb nail. Take care not to destroy the small leaves near the buds, for if the land be good and the season favorable, the very top leaves will, in a short time, be nearly as large, and ripen quite as soon as the lower ones, whereby two or four more leaves may be saved; thus obtaining from sixteen to eighteen leaves in the place of twelve or fourteen. As the topping of the plants is essential, in order to promote growth, and to equalize the ripening of the leaves, this operation should be commenced the instant that the bud shows a disposition to go to seed; and should be followed immediately by removing the suckers as fast as they appear, which will now put forth at every leaf.

The blades from the early planted corn can now be stripped for fodder. Let the shuck or husk on the ear change from the green to the whitish cast, then tie a handful or so to itself, and thrust the end of the tie between the ear and the stalk. Do not break down the stalks; for it will require more time to strip the blades, but in the end there will be a gain; for it can be got in sooner if a rain threatens, or if caught in a rain, it will not be injured so much. Cure the corn well before stacking. Late corn will need plowing in this month, and peas may be planted amongst it as directed in May.

The late plantings of potatoe drawings and the plantings of vines, will require plowing, and drawing up with a hoe; continue to plant out vines. If there is not ground enough in the potatoe patch, bed up ridges in the early corn fields. Two furrows will do to plant on, which will not materially injure the corn; or plow up a choice piece of stubble ground anew.

Millet grass must be cut when just turning, if for feeding, and treated in the same manner as stacking oats.

If your crop will admit of it, grub up small growth; cut down saplings; and deaden greens, for a calf pasture, to be sown in September or October with rye. Plowing will be unnecessary, the fall of the leaves will cover the ground, and the grain will spring up and give a fine bite for the winter. Make artificial pools in your pastures for stock, if there are no natural ones.

Prepare a turnep patch, either old ground by manuring high and plowing, or a piece of new ground. The cotton gathering season is now rapidly approaching; prepare basket and sacks to pick in, all leisure time, especially all wet days. Top cotton the last of this month, either by pinching off the tender top part of the plants, or cut off with a knife. Repair buildings, and fences about fields; rake up leaves and haul on the land; gather manure and house it under sheds or give it a coating of earth.

If there are showers, plant French beans; sow more endive; prepare the ground for transplanting cabbages that are coming on, in the last of this month. If the weather be very dry and the soil unfit to work, prepare drills two feet apart, and about eight inches deep, and pour into them some cow-dung water. Transplant your cabbages into those drills and leave them four or five days without watering. Then repeat the operation with the manure water once more, and there will be no danger of the plants burning up. Should the season be rainy this precaution will be unnecessary. Sow more carrot seed and proceed as directed in June.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—August.

Make it a matter of special attention to have everything in readiness for picking cotton. It will require only the same time to prepare, and if done in season, there will be no detention. Therefore, examine baskets, sacks, gin-stand, running gear, presses, &c., and if anything requires repairing, do it immediately. Continue your improvements all spare time, such as grubbing up bushes, &c.; repairing fences and buildings, making shingles, and scaffolds for drying cotton, and collect forked stakes and poles for curing tobacco. Top cotton early this month if it was not done last.

Cut crab-grass and throw it into heaps, there to remain for a day, and then into heavy windrows until cured. Gather fodder from late corn. Clear potatoe plantings, designed for seed or slips. Thrash oats, rye, and wheat for fall sowing, to provide against loss of time from cotton picking, when the seed will be wanted, and that the straw may be used to pack away pea-vines.

Prepare turnep ground at once, if it has not been done before, and sow the seed about the middle of the month, rain or no rain. In the second volume of the American Agriculturist, Mr. Affleck of Mississippi, says: "Turneps are usually sowed in August or September, on ground enriched by penning the cows and other stock upon it some time previously, or what is still better, on a piece of newly cleared land." Procure Dale's hybrid or any other good variety of seed, and sow half a pint to the acre. If the ground is not wet or there is not an appearance of immediate rain, it will be better to brush in the seed. The ground should be finely pulverized by the plow and harrow, then the brush will rather settle the earth to the seed than otherwise.

Cut such rice as may have ripened this month, and see it carefully stacked. Be careful to shut the water off the fields ten days at least before cutting.

About the middle of this month cotton will have sufficiently ripened to burst its covering, and will bear picking. Open the branches to the sun, that a freer circulation of air may pass through them, and the cotton will open sooner, and not rot in consequence of moisture.

Cut tobacco plants as soon as they come to full maturity. This may be known by the leaves becoming mottled, coarse, and of a thick texture, and gummy to the touch; the end of the leaf, by being doubled, will break short, which it will not do to the same extent when green. Do not cut it in wet weather when the leaves lose their natural gummy substance, so necessary to be preserved. When the cutting is to commence, procure a quantity of forked stakes, set upright, with a pole or rider resting on each fork, ready to support the tobacco, and keep it from the ground. The plants should be cut obliquely, even with the surface of the ground, and should receive two or three smart raps with the back of the knife, in order to remove the sand or soil from the leaves; then tying two stalks together, they should be gently placed across the riders or poles, where they should remain in the sun until they become wilted. Then they should be carried into the drying-house and strung upon frames, leaving a small space between each plant that the air may circulate freely and promote the drying. As the drying advances, the stalks may be brought closer to each other, so as to make room for others. Exclude all damp air possible, and be equally guarded against the admission of drying winds, in order that the operation may not be too precipitate, except in the rainy season, when, the sooner the drying is effected the better. When the middle stem is perfectly dry, the leaves may be stript and put in bulk to sweat. This is done more conveniently in cloudy weather, when the leaves are moist and more easily handled. The leaves should be assorted according to their qualities, and their stems kept all in one direction in the bulk, which should be two or three feet high, and of a proportionate circumference. To guard against the leaves becoming overheated, and to equalize the fermentation or sweating, after the first twenty-four hours, place the outside leaves in the centre, and those of the centre to the outside of the bulk. By doing this once or twice, and taking care to exclude the air from it, and leaving it in this state for about forty days, the tobacco will acquire the odor and other qualities desired. For further information, see General Herdandez' Letter in Vol. II. American Agriculturist.

Inoculate trees of this year's growth; procure none but the best and choicest fruit, and the labor will not be lost. For full directions see Northern Calendar for Aug. If your cabbages are eaten up by catepillars in this month or next, be not discouraged. Although it will retard their growth until the insects are turned to moths or butterflies, they will afterwards take a fresh start and flourish well.

Transplant cauliflowers, savory, and cabbage plants which were sowed in April, for winter use. Water them if the weather be dry, and the garden will soon be supplied. Plant out fig trees, and shade their roots with wet straw—sow parsnips, carrots, radishes, and onions in order to have a succession of these vegetables.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—September.

In this month, as well as the two succeeding, much time will be occupied in picking cotton, ginning, pressing, and hauling. Pick the cotton clean; admit no trash; look for the quality rather than the quantity. Do not attempt to gin too much in a day; let the mules take a steady, slow gate, for rapid motion will cut and break the fibre. In pressing, put in about 450 pounds in a bale; run the screw well *home*, and cover every particle of cotton; sew the sides and ends of the covering neatly, while in the press, if possible; put on not less than seven ropes—eight is more common.

In this month or the next sow Egyptian oats, rye, and wheat. Sow 2 to 3 bushels of oats, and 1½ to 2 bushels of wheat or rye, to the acre. Sow grass seeds both in this month and October.

Do not pick cotton when wet, for, besides the trouble of drying, the dirt and leaf become attached and stain it; and it frequently happens that quantities of cotton are kept wet by cloudy, rainy weather in September, in which the seeds sprout and injure materially the product. A few of those wet days can be employed in housing corn, gathering peas, preparing pastures, fencing, and other repairs.

In Florida and the southern part of the Union, three cuttings of tobacco can be taken from the original plant; the last cutting, however, will be of rather a weak quality. As soon as one crop is cut another immediately springs up. In selecting the sprouts only one to each stalk should be allowed to grow, and this from those the most deeply rooted—all other sprouts should be destroyed. If, however, a plant is allowed once to be checked in its growth, it can never recover. In promoting the drying of the leaf, fire should never be resorted to, because it would impart a flavor injurious to the tobacco itself. In order to procure vigorous tobacco plants, the seed ought to be procured from the original stalk, and not from the second or third growth. It is best to allow a few plants to go to seed for the express purpose.

As we may expect showers in this month, sow spinach, lettuce, water and garden-cresses, cherville, endive, parsley, late cauliflowers, cabbages, radishes, and turneps. Inoculate with the bud, or set out monthly roses. Large carrots may be set out for seed this month if not previously done. Save pumpkins for winter use.

SOUTHREN CALENDAR—October and November.

To the sugar planter, as well as the cotton grower, October and November are the most important months in the year. To the cotton grower, the work of these months will be nearly the same as that of September; as to the sugar planter, it will claim his special attention. In the early part of October, let him commence and get everything in readiness for cutting and grinding his cane. Repair the roads leading from the cane fields to the mill, if necessary; put your carts and yokes in order; procure and sharpen the knives or hooks for cutting the cane; see that the mill or rollers are properly geared, well oiled, and are clean. If your business will warrant it, procure by all means a steam engine, rather than use horses or mules in grinding. See that the kettles are well set, and that the flues are strong and cleared of filth. Put in order the coolers, and all minor implemens used in the operations. Also prepare barrels or hogsheads for filtering; and look to the gutters or conductors for conveying the juices or syrups, and see that they are tight, and properly fitted to your work. Draw and split fuel for boiling if it has not been done before.

By the last of October, in ordinary seasons, more or less of the cane attains its usual maturity in Florida and Louisiana. When this period arrives, the first thing to be done, is to provide for future crops. Give early attention to the saving of seed, on account of the injury which seed-cane receives by frost, and which is liable to occur before the middle of November. The general rule observed in saving cane for planting, is to reserve such a portion of the crop as is the least valuable for grinding. Hence, those fields which have produced cane from the same stubble for two, three, or four years, and which now require, from the stinted growth they produce, to be replanted with cane or some other crop, are selected to furnish seed-canes. The canes from such fields are small and short, having the joints nearer together, each of which sends up shoots called rattoons. One acre of such rattoons is sufficient in ordinary cases, for the planting of three acres of land. They are cut near the ground, and carted to the vicinity of the fields where they are to be planted out, and then formed, when not planted as soon as cut, into long beds, about fifteen feet wide, which are called *mattresses*. These are made by commencing at one end of the bed, and placing a row of canes, with their tops on, across it—the tops directed outward. Upon this a second row is laid, so that the buts are placed about eight inches or a foot in advance of those of the first row. Upon the second row a third is placed in like manner, and so on. By this arrangement the lower part of the stalk is preserved from the cold, by the tops; except in two or three layers across that portion of the mattress last formed, where the protection is afforded by four or five inches of earth.

A great part of the planting may be done with about three feet of the rejected cane tops, to which a greater portion of the green leaves are attached at the time of gathering the crop. These, when not reserved for planting, should be left on the field for the protection of the stubbles; but when cut for planting, it is better to cut them one or two joints longer than usual, and to form them into windrows across the field. In this case, from two to fou rows should be thrown into one, and arranged as respects the over-lapping, like the mattresses above described. The fields from which these tops are obtained, are often those that were planted the previous year, and in which the cane is high, and somewhat prostrated at the beginning of the grinding season. Hence it is necessary to cut this earlier to prevent it from rooting at the lower joints. When the force of the plantation will permit, the land should be planted as fast as the seed-cane is cut. Canes planted at this season should be in the driest fields, and covered to the depth of three or four inches, in order that they may take an earlier start next spring, than if they remain in the mattresses during the winter. The remainder, and by far the greatest part of the planting, may be deferred until the grinding season is over, which varies from the 20th of December to the middle of January; and often it is not completed before the first of March. The covering given to the canes is more and more shallow as the season advances, until the close of February, when it rarely exceeds two inches.

In preparing the ground for planting cane, it should be first thoroughly ditched or drained, and then plowed and harrowed; after which it should be drilled, at distances varying from 33 inches to six feet apart, according to the newness and strength of the soil. Into these drills or furrows there should be laid, three or four inches apart, two parallel rows of cane-tops, from two and a half to four feet in length, and covered with earth at a depth corresponding to the season of the year in which the planting is done.

In the latter end of October, or early part of November, prepare for preserving sweet potatoes for the winter. Select a dry place, level the earth, and lay a bed of dry straw so as to form a circle of about six feet in diameter. On this straw pile up the potatoes until they form a cone four or five feet high, over which spread a little dry grass. Then cover the entire cone with corn-stalks set up endwise with the buts resting on the ground and the tops reaching over the apex, of a sufficient thickness to conceal all of the potatoes. Then cover the whole pile with earth at a depth of at least a foot, without leaving any air-hole at the top, as is frequently done. A small shelter should then be made so as to prevent the rains from washing off the earth. This may be done by inserting in the ground about the pile four forked stakes, on which rails may be placed to support the covering which may consist of boards, bark, thatch, or other substances. Potatoes can be preserved in this manner until June, nearly as fresh as when first put up.

In these months dress burr artichokes, taking away all their suckers, except three to each stock, open their roots, lay about them new earth and manure, and plant out suckers for another crop. Trim and dress asparagus beds by cutting down the stocks and burning them over the beds. Then dig between the shoots, level the beds, and cover them three fingers deep with fresh earth and manure, mixed. Continue to plant celery, set it in gutters, as it grows, and hill up; sow spinach, lettuce and raddish seeds, and plant out evergreens—they will do now perhaps better than in April. Plant vines or beans, and early peas.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR—December.

The closing month of the year is one in which every agriculturist should take an interest, and for many useful hints we will refer the reader to the Northern Calendar for this month.

Cotton-picking will probably occupy this month until Christmas, when this business will have been completed, if the culture has been well managed, and the season favorable. It would be well to start your plows and break up ground for corn; let nothing but cotton prevent—not even cleaning; for plowing is only one job; yet, if done soon, it is generally advantageous, and if bad weather should set in, when it must be done, time will be lost and a drawback ensue, whereas by plowing in time, cleaning can be done later.

In weather not employed about other labor more important, manure and trim all kinds of vines and fruit trees, except the orange tribe. Transplant evergreens and other trees, sweet briers, honey-suckles, jasmines, &c.; sow late peas and beans, and set out onions for seed; set all hands at work in cleaning up for other crops, picking up limbs, grubbing, cleaning up hollows, sides of bayous, cutting down corn-stalks with hoes, gathering materials for making manure, &c. &c.

If you do not live in the immediate vicinity, say five or six miles, from a sugar-plantation, by all means keep bees. This can be rendered one of the most productive branches of business of the day. Procure a few swarms at first, and they will soon multiply to any extent required. Use sections of hollow logs, four or five feet long, for hives, if you have no other more convenient materials to make them of, and allow the bees to work over the honey a second time, that you may avoid the injurious effects in eating honey which may have been gathered from poisonous flowers. If the above-named class of hives be used, there will be no necessity, for killing the bees; for when the hives are filled with honey they can be removed without harm from the end opposite to that in which the bees are at work, and they will immediately go to work and fill the vacancy. In most parts of the Southern States bees may be kept at work during the winter. If there are not flowers for them, they can be made to work over the bad honey collected the season before.

This is also a busy month for the sugar-planter. He will be active in cutting and carting his cane with all possible dispatch; and he should employ one or more practical and intelligent men to conduct the operations of the mill. In the manufacture of sugar, we know of no better method than that given by Professor Mapes in a letter to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, from which we make the following extract:

1st. To cut the cane as ripe as possible, but before any acetic acid is formed; litimus paper, touched to the fresh-cut cane, will turn red if acid.

2nd. Express the juice without loss of time, as every moment after cutting will deteriorate its quality.

3rd. A small quantity of clear lime-water, say one quart to a hundred gallons of juice, should be added the moment it is expressed, unless the juice shows acidity with litimus paper; in that case, no lime should be used, but a solution of sal soda, or soda ash should be added, until it is precisely neutral.

4th. When the juice is neutral, free from excess of acid or alkali, it should be evaporated in such an apparatus as would finish its charge in 30 minutes; if the boiling power is too small, good crystallization cannot possibly be obtained.

The whole time occupied from the cutting of the cane to finishing its boiling should not exceed one hour.

5th. To know when the boiling is finished, place a thermometer in the kettle, and continue to evaporate until it stands at 239° Fahrenheit. If, when placed to run off after cooling, it should be found too freely boiled, the next time boil to 240°, or, if too light to run off, to 238°, and so on.

6th. The kettle or boiler should be so arranged, that the moment it is done its charge should be thrown into a cooler, capable of holding a number of charges. The first charge should be left in the cooler with stirring, until the second charge is thrown in; then with an oar scrape the crystals found on the side and bottom of the cooler loose, and gently stir the whole mass together: the less stirred the better; so continue at the letting in of each charge, to stir gently; and when all is in the cooler, let the whole stand until it cools down to 175°; then fill out into sugar moulds of a capacity not less than 14 gallons. When cooled in the mould sufficiently, say fourteen hours, pull the plug out of the bottom of the mould, and insert a sharp point, nearly as large as the hole, some six inches; withdraw the point, and stand the mould on a pot to drip.

7th. If the sugar is intended to be brown, leaving it standing on the pot for a sufficient length of time, in a temperature of 80°, will run off its molasses, and leave it in a merchantable shape; it will probably require twenty days. It can then be thrown out of the moulds, and will be fit for use. When moulds cannot be obtained, conical vessels of wood or metal, with a hole at the apex, will answer equally well.

Conclusion.—At the close of the year many persons employ themselves in reviewing the events of the past—their acquirements—their well or ill-spent days—or their hours of idleness and inattention. Good resolutions for the future guidance naturally follow; and to such, kind reader, we most heartily join our warmest wishes for permanent success—trusting that each of you who thus have resolved, may go on, adding "flower to flower and knowledge to knowledge," until you blossom in the garden where no good resolutions are blasted, and where no flowers either wither or fade. So until January, 1845, we bid the planter and farmer FAREWELL. D.

THE PLANTATION GARDEN FOR THE SOUTH.

BY T. AFFLECK.

THESE directions for the management of the Plantation Garden, being prepared for the latitude of Natchez, Miss. can very easily be adapted to a degree or two farther north or south.

The garden is a primary object on every plantation. Much is saved by it; and much added to the health and comfort of the laborers. Wholesome, well-cooked vegetables are preferable to anything else, during hot weather. The garden must be proportioned in extent to the number to be supplied from it. For one of some size, instead of a spot laid off in small beds, to be cultivated exclusively with the spade and hoe, select a piece of good ground, no matter what the exposure. Shape, if possible, an oblong square; run one main center walk or road lengthwise; add such others as may be thought requisite; and inclose the whole with a good and sufficient fence. Even though naturally very rich, add a coat of well-rotted manure, as early as practicable in the winter; and immediately turn it under, by running two good plows in the furrow, one behind the other—thus plowing it to the depth of ten inches, or as deep as the soil will admit of, even turning up a little of the subsoil, if not positively bad. When in this rough state even a slight freezing is of great advantage. As the ground is needed for planting, give a top-dressing of manure or rich compost, turning it under with a light plow; and if at all cloddy, run the harrow over it.

As more correct and particular directions can be given, and with less repetition, where each variety of vegetables is treated of separately, that plan is here adopted, in preference to giving a monthly calendar.

POTATOES. The sweet and the Irish potatoe are vegetables of great importance. They are cultivated here in the same manner as in the middle states, and should be planted as early as March or April.

TURNEPS, are sown from the 20th of July to last of September—sowing three or four separate patches, at as many different times. They are usually sown broad-cast, but would pay well for the trouble of drilling and tending. The turnep patch is most commonly enriched by penning the cows on the spot intended for it—but a piece of newly cleared ground is better, producing sweeter roots and fewer weeds.

CABBAGES are produced abundantly in the south, if properly managed, and are the favorite vegetable on a plantation. They head best on old land enriched with stable manure. For early spring use, make several sowings of seed from the middle of August to first of October, of early York, sugar loaf, &c. During very cold weather, protect the young plants with pine-boughs, or magnolia leaves; or with stiff brush laid between the rows and covered with corn stalks and other litter. Plant out early in February. For summer use, sow in January, protecting as above; plant out when large enough. For winter use, sow drumhead or other large sorts, in April; let them stand in the nursery beds all summer, when they will run up a tall stem; during the rains in August, set them out in rich ground, laying their long stems in so deep as just to leave their heads out of the ground. If planted out sooner they will rot; if sowed much later than April, they will not head; and the roots being placed tolerably deep in the ground, enables the plants to stand the Autumnal drought. Plants from seeds grown in the south will not head.

OKRA. A large mess of okra soup (called gumbo) should be served on every plantation at least four days in the week, while the vegetable is in season. The pods are gathered while still tender enough to be cut by the thumb nail: cut into thin slices, and with tomatoes, pepper &c. added to the rations of meat, forms a rich, mucilaginous soup. It is planted about the first of March, in drills four feet apart, leaving a plant every two and a half or three feet, if the ground is rich, which it should be.

PEAS. Although the dwarf, marrowfat, charlton &c. are occassionally grown in sufficient quantity for plantation use, it is but rarely. They would form an excellent and wholesome addition to the rations. The crowder and common cow peas being of easy culture, requiring no sticks, being great bearers, and lasting all summer, are indispensable. In winter, the ripe peas form a fine variety. They are planted at any time from the 1st of February to the last of July, either among the corn or alone, in drills 3 feet apart, leaving a plant every foot.

Beans. Kidney or snap beans are planted in succession during March, April and May—either in hills two and a half feet apart or in rows three feet apart, leaving a plant every four inches. The little white bunch bean sent from the north in such quantities, can be raised in the south as easily as any other sort.

Lima Beans, or butter beans are grown in hills four feet apart, first planting a stout pole in the hill; plant first of April; leave three to four plants; or they are drilled along the walks, first forming a rough arbor of stakes or of canes for them to run on. They are easily cultivated—procuring and planting the stakes being the principal labor—and are very productive and nutritious.

Tomatoes are indispensable. Sow the seed, in a bed that can be protected, early in February. Plant out, as soon as there is no longer danger of frost, in rows four feet apart, a plant every two and a half feet. A few seeds must be sown about last of April, and again about last of May, to bear until frost; the early plantings will cease to bear by August.

Onions and Scallions ought to be cultivated in considerable quantity. They are of easy culture and favorites with the people. Bunches of scallions may be divided and set out in rows at any time from September to March. Onion seed is sown in drills during the fall or early winter, and are drawed while young and used as scallions—leaving enough of plants to occupy the ground, where they will bulb.

Squash. Of this there are two sorts, with many sub-varieties—the summer bush, and the running squash. The former will produce the greatest number on the smallest spaces of ground—the latter, however, continue longer in bearing. Plant toward the end of March, and again about the middle of April; the bush sorts in hills three feet apart, leaving one plant in a hill; the running squash in hills seven feet apart, leaving two plants. The Kentucky cushaw, a large, striped, crook-necked sort can be kept, with a slight protection, all winter. A good supply of squash is desirable, as a wholesome and favorite vegetable; it will moreover prevent your people using young, green pumpkins, which are very unwholesome. As the squash become fit for use, they must be picked off, or the plants will soon cease to bear.

Mustard, which may be sown broadcast, and tolerably thin, the seed being very small, in October or November, on a piece of good ground. Mustard makes a wholesome and favorite dish all winter, and early in the spring, boiled with a piece of pickled pork. Like turneps, when sown for the same purpose, it requires no cultivation, if the ground is tolerably clean.

* * *

LIGHTNING RODS.

A cheap and effectual mode of protecting buildings against the effect of lightning, can always be had, by the use of lightning rods. It is estimated, that a rod will protect any object at twice the distance of its height. Thus a rod 50 feet high, will be an effectual protection for a space within 100 feet of its base. It should always be made with one or more points, gilded with silver, platina or gold-leaf, so as to secure it against rust, as this diminishes in a great degree, the attracting power of metals. It is fully ascertained that the attraction is on the *surface* of the metal, and for this purpose, the thinnest ribbon of iron would answer, if sufficiently wide, were it not for the possibility of *fusion*, which sometimes occurs, when the quantity of electric fluid to be conducted, is disproportionably large A bundle of small wires, which expose a large proportion of surface, would answer the same purpose most effectually, but it would be liable to the same objection. Perhaps a simple rod of iron, either round or square, the last being the best, from ⅝ to ⅞ of an inch diameter, is in all cases adequate. This should not be hooked together, in the form of links to a chain, but should consist of pieces made with a socket on the lower end, and an accurately drawn point on the other, so as to fit snugly together, and when put up, they should be fastened with a metal pin, that can be taken out when it is required to remove it.

To secure it to the building, well seasoned wood of the proper dimensions, should be used, with a hole in one end, through which the rod is to pass. These should be well boiled in linseed oil, baked, and afterward covered with 3 or 4 coats of copal varnish. The lower end should be divided into two or three parts, each drawn to a point, and bent outward from the building, and terminating at a distance of eight feet from it, three feet below the surface of the ground, and surrounded with a bed of charcoal, which is a good conductor, and distributes the electricity through the earth.

The best conductors in the order of their conducting powers, are: 1 copper, 2 silver, 3 gold, 4 iron, 5 tin, 6 lead, 7 zinc, 8 platina, 9 charcoal, 10 plumbago, (black lead,) 11 strong acids, 12 soot and lampblack, 13 metallic ores, 14 metallic oxides, 15 diluted acids, 16 saline solutions, 17 animal fluids, 18 sea water, 19 water, 20 ice above 0°, 21 living vegetables, 22 living animals, 23 flame, 24 smoke, 25 vapor and humid gases, 26 salts, 27 rarefied air, 28 dry earths, 29 massive minerals.

The non-conductors in their order, are: 1 shellac, from which copal varnish is principally made, with spirits of turpentine containing the resinous principle, 2 amber, 3 resins, 4 sulphur, 5 wax, 6 asphaltum, 7 glass, and all vitrified substances, including diamond and crystallized transparent minerals, 8 raw silk, 9 bleached silk, 10 dyed silk, 11 wool, hair and feathers, 12 dry gases, 13 dried paper parchment and leather, 14 baked wood and dried vegetables, 15 porcelain, 16 marble, 17 massive minerals not metallic, 18 camphor, 19 india rubber, 20 dry chalk and lime, 21 phosphorus, 22 ice below 0°, 23 oils, the densest being the best, 24 dry metallic oxides.

STACKING GRAIN.

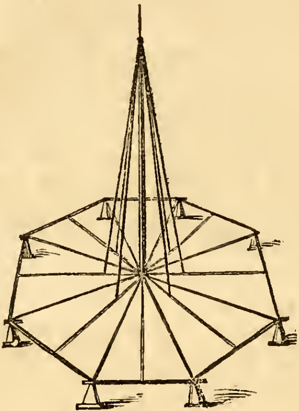

Fig. 1.

Fig. 1, is the frame of the stack, and is thus formed. Eight flat stones, about 2 feet square, are laid down where you wish to place the stack, equidistant, so that drawing a line from one to the other, will form an octagon of the required diameter of the stack. On each of these, a pyramidal stone block 2 feet at its base, 2½ feet high, or more, if thought proper, and 1 foot square at the top, is set in an upright position. On the top of each of these pyramids, a flat stone is placed about 2 feet square; and on these rests the frame of the stack, which it will be seen at a glance, a rat cannot reach; for it is so high he cannot jump from the ground on to it, nor can he climb up the stone pyramids, and if he could, he would not then be able to get over the caps.

These stands are sometimes made of brick-work, 2 feet or 18 inches square, and carried straight up, making regular pillars, as wide at the top as at the bottom; they then receive the stone cap on the top. Others are made of cast iron, hollow in the centre, and of various shapes, according to fancy; but the stone pyramid strikes us as the neatest and strongest, and we give a drawing of this simply. All these may be made in our own country, of round wooden blocks, sawed from the body of a tree, and capped with square pieces of plank, and we think answer as good and effectual a purpose as stone or iron, so long as they last.

We need not describe the bottom part of the frame, as its formation is seen at a glance. In the centre is a pole, and all around this are eight other poles, placed equidistant from each other, and about 2 feet or so from the centre pole at the bottom, and joining it at the top. These ought to be framed into the cross pieces at bottom, and made fast at the top, which any ingenious man can do.

Now commences the stacking, which is done in the usual way of laying up the sheafs of grain; only they are placed round the outside of the eight poles, which leave a hollow circle inside of the stack, 4 feet in diameter, narrowing till it is closed at the top. The stack being raised from the ground, air can get under it; and this hollow being left in the centre, it can also penetrate there; and if heat is generated, it can easily escape. Grain rather green or damp, can be stacked in the manner above described, without danger of heat, mould, or growth; and it may remain so for years, without injury, when the stack is put up and well thatched, as in fig. 2. In England the stack is a permanent fixture, convenient to the barn for threshing; and instead of being the ugly, ill-shapen, musty mass, that too generally forms our American stacks, they present in their beautiful thatched conical groups, a pleasing appendage, and we can almost add, of neat architecture, which we have paused to contemplate with the utmost pleasure.

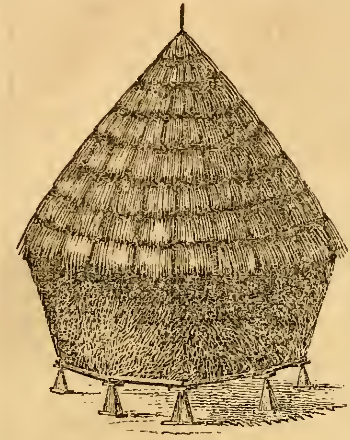

Fig. 2.

The advantages of stacking grain in this way over that of placing it in barns we consider fivefold. 1. It saves the expense of barn room. 2. The danger of being destroyed by lightning. 3. It can be reaped and gathered three days sooner, which is of great importance to the husbandman in a wet and changeable climate. 4. Vermin cannot injure it. 5. It produces a plumper finer sample. These are important considerations, and we recommend them, for experiment, to the attention of our own extensive grain growers. We had three fine stacks of oats nearly ruined the past season, in consequence of being put up a little too green, in the usual close method of stacking; that is, with no air-hole in the centre, and resting on a double course of rails, bringing the bottom entirely too near the ground. We shall take care to adopt the English method in future. By stacking their grain, our farmers will not be obliged to make such a rush as they do now to market, and glut it immediately after harvest, and there is great economy in feeding fresh threshed straw to cattle.

FINE WOOL SHEEP.

Rambouillet Merinos.—Agricultural products of all kinds being so very low throughout the Union, it has become quite a desideratum on the part of the farmer, to know to what objects he can turn his attention, with the best prospect of realizing the surest and greatest profit from his land. We have thought, notwithstanding its unprecedented low price, that the raising of a superior quality of fine wool, especially on the hilly lands of the south and west, was now, and would continue to be one of the safest and most lucrative branches of husbandry. We have accordingly so expressed ourselves from time to time in the pages of the Agriculturist and we hope that our readers will not be impatient, if we continue to advert occasionally to this very important subject.

By the census of 1840, we see that there were, in round numbers, twenty millions of sheep in the United States. On account of the prevailing low price of wool and mutton for the past three years, it is generally supposed that there has been no increase among the flocks of the country, and that they are now about the same number as in 1840. As in this number, lambs as well as grown sheep are included, it will be fair to suppose that but little over one half, or say eleven millions, are shorn. The average product of fleece in these, we think we may be safe in estimating at 2¼ lbs., which would make 24,750,000 lbs. of wool per annum. The average value of this is probably 21 cents per pound, which would amount to $5,197,500. Now by adopting the best breed of fine wooled sheep, we should not only enhance the value of the wool nine cents per pound, but also add to the produce of each animal at least one pound more per head than the average stated above, and all this may be done, without increasing the amount of food at present consumed by the unimproved flocks. We should thus gain by a superior quality of wool, $2,227,500; by increasing its quantity, $3,300,000, making an annual gain of $5,527,000, which is more than the value according to our estimate of the present production of the country. And this enormous sum is but one among the many benefits proposed to the farmers by adopting an improved stock, and an improved system of husbandry.

Where a mild climate prevails, there is no doubt but that the increase of a flock after all the fixtures are prepared for its accommodation, will pay the expenses of keep and attention, and that the wool shorn from it will be clear gain. Sheep also are the best renovators of the soil; that is, by pasturing them on poor or worn-out lands, they will restore them to fertility sooner than any other kinds of stock; it therefore behooves the farmer and planter to consider with these double objects before them, viz., the profits of agriculture, and the improvements of the soil, whether they can do better, as one branch of their business, than to keep 100 to 1,000 sheep, according to the situation and the extent of their landed property.

Mutton being but a secondary, and wool the paramount object with the American farmer, the best animals to start with, or make improvements on those already on hand, are undoubtedly the Spanish Merino. And here we have to lament the great deterioration in blood and breeding, of those hardy and inestimably valuable flocks which were imported direct from Spain by Col. Humphrey and others, from the years 1808 to 1811. These had scarcely overcome prejudice, and got well planted among us, than our countrymen, true to their character, and despising pedigree and distinct breeds, and neither knowing nor caring for their value, and seized with the con ceit that they could *improve* them by *crossing*, not only foolishly commenced mixing up these importations by coupling them together in all sorts of ways, thus making, to use a Spanish expression, a complete *olla podrida* (hodge podge mess) of the breeds; but in addition to this, they must needs add, by way of still further and more *scientific improvement*, crosses of the miserable culls and off-scourings of the open-fleeced Saxon flocks, imported by a band of mere mercantile speculators, in such numbers from the year 1824 and on.* But thanks to the good constitution, strength, and fixed thorough breeding of the original Spanish Merinos, let the *improvers* do their worst they could not wholly destroy them; and there are still large and valuable flocks scattered over the country, from which good ewes may be selected at a small cost, with which those disposed to go judiciously into the rearing of fine wool, may commence with the certainty of starting as near right as circumstances and a prudent and economical outlay of capital will permit; and then with the use of pure bred, unadulterated Merino bucks, they can go on in the broad road of improvement, and be annually increasing the value of their flocks, raising the standard of *quantity* as well as *quality* of the wool produced, and thus adding greatly to the incomes of the sheep husbandmen.

Among those pure bred flocks from which bucks may be chosen, with a view of effecting this important purpose, that undoubtedly superior to all others within our knowledge, in the United States, is possessed by Mr. D. C. Collins of Hartford, Connecticut. Travelling in Europe in the year 1839, and having his eye occasionally upon its agriculture and improved stocks, among other things, this gentleman was struck with the marked superiority of the Spanish Merinos, composing the celebrated royal flock kept at Rambouillet, in France, about 40 miles from Paris. He accordingly determined to procure a few for the purpose of *establishing a pure bred Merino flock* of the right sort, on which the utmost reliance could be safely placed by those who want undoubted purity of blood, and which should always hereafter be a source of supply of pure bred bucks for the growers of fine wool, in restoring and perpetuating the fine woolled flocks of our country. The following year he obtained two bucks, and twenty ewes, from the best of the Rambouillet flock, and brought them over to this country. These he has continued to breed here with great success, and has now a fine flock of their produce, fully equal to the original, and it is believed to be the *only* importation which has been made of *pure Merino* blood into this country for more than thirty years past, and is now the only blood in the country, within our knowledge, which can be relied upon as being *strictly pure*.

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* For a complete exposure of these importations, see Mr. Grove's admirable articles, Vol. 1., p. 313 of the N. Y. State Society Trans. for 1841. And for a capital communication on the subject of Merinos, see Examiner, p. 52 of vol. 2nd of the American Agriculturist.

On p. 171, Vol. I. of the American Agriculturist, we gave a short notice of these Animals; but the subject of the production of fine wool in our country seems at present to be so important, that we have thought we could not do our readers a greater service than bringing the matter up again for their serious consideration. Understanding therefore, that Mr. Collins intended shearing his flock on the 15th of June, we started for Hartford, and arrived there on the morning of the day previous for the purpose of inspecting them in full fleece, and then in their naked forms, as also some flocks alongside of them, of what may now be termed the native Merino. Altogether we spent three days in our examination, taking samples of the wool, weighing the animals and their fleeces, and studying their forms, from the lambs just dropped, up to the full grown sheep of a mature age. The result of our observations, and the information we obtained, with respect to these Spanish Merinos from the Royal flock of Rambouillet, and the produce bred from them in this country, is:

1. They possess as good constitutions and are as thrifty and hardy as any native or imported sheep whatever.

2. They attain a great age, have been known to reach 20 years, and may be depended upon as good breeders and wool producers till 12 or 14 years old.

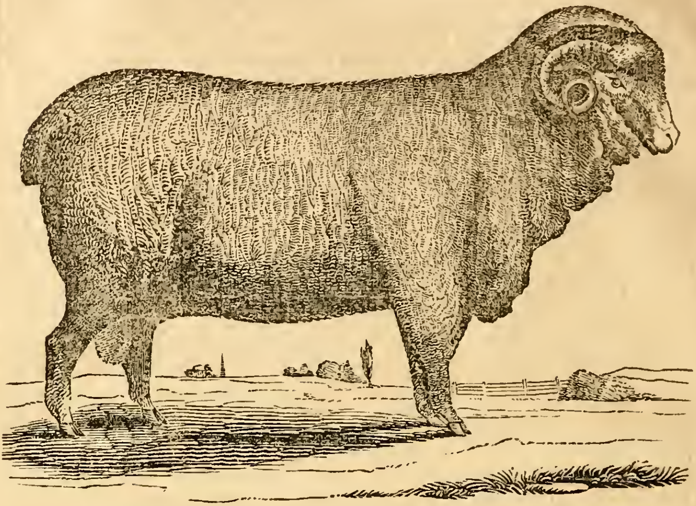
3. They have large, loose skins, full of folds, especially around the neck and below it, on the shoulders, and not unfrequently over the whole body; the wool thickly covering its surface, the forehead, cheeks, and the legs clear down to the hoofs, giving the fleece, when shorn and spread out in its ample dimensions, the appearance of having been taken from the carcass of a huge buffalo, rather than so small an animal as the domestic sheep.

4. The fibre of the wool is very fine, quite equal to the best Merino in Spain, and is the very antipodes of that of which so much complaint is made by the manufacturer, of being, harsh, dry, crispy, and wiry. The fleece opens of a brilliant creamy color within, on a skin of rich pink, and is soft, glossy, wavy, and very even over the whole body; is exceedingly close and compact, and has a yolk free from gum, and easily liberated when it comes to be washed, but which protects the wool from the weather, and keeps it free of the dead ends that are so objectionable, and that make so great a loss in the more open fleeces of the Saxons and their crosses. It becomes of the purest white when scoured by the manufacturer, and still retains its mellow, oily touch, so grateful to the handling of good judges. Its felting properties are beyond dispute, making it a choice material for the manufacture of fine broadcloths and cassimeres, and especially fine hat bodies.

We are tolerably familiar with the Merinos imported direct from Spain, and their subsequent breeding in the United States, and we find the distinguishing superiority of the Rambouillets over them, is in the size of their skins, enabling them to cut a greater proportion of wool. In their form they resemble the Paular Merinos, more than any other tribe of Spanish sheep that have fallen under our observation. They are also from one tenth to one fifth larger in carcass; are equally thrifty, hardy, and long-lived; give more wool for their size, and of a better quality; and upon the whole, present a grander and more noble appearance. It is not contended that the Merinos of any tribe have the finished, full, round forms of the English mutton sheep. They have been bred for other purposes. Their flesh is reasonably good when made wethers, and killed at a suitable age, and their forms are susceptible of improvement, for in this particular we occasionally see them nearly equal to a South Down or Leicester. Below we give the portrait of a buck of Mr. Collins's importation. To our eye he is strikingly majestic, and as a *wool sheep*, we do not see how he could be altered for the better.

Grandee's fleece was suffered to grow from 1839 to 1841, two years, and weighed on shearing 26 pounds 3 ounces, clean, unwashed wool. One year's fleece in 1842 weighed 12¾ pounds. At three years old in France he sheared 14 pounds. Standing as sketched in the position above, he measures in a direct line along the body, from the setting on of the horns to the end of the rump, 3 feet 8½ inches; height over the rump and shoulders 2 feet 5 inches; his weight in good fair condition is about 150 pounds. The ewes are proportionably large, are great milkers, and the best of nurses. Both sexes are quiet in pasture, and of a gentle, docile disposition.

The average of Mr. Collins's flock of ewes in this year's shearing, we found to be 6 pounds 9 ounces. Allow one fourth loss for clean washing, and it would leave the average for the ewes at 4 pounds 15 ounces. The average of the native Merino fleeces clean washed is not over 3½ pounds, and that of the Saxons does not exceed 2¼ pounds.



THE RAMBOUILLET MERINO BUCK, GRANDEE. (Fig. 3.)

MANAGEMENT OF THE DAIRY.

"Ill huswife, unskilful, to make her own cheese, Her milk-pan and cream-pot, so slabbered and sost,
Through trusting of others hath this for her fees; That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost." TUSSER.

OLD Tusser knew well the art of dairying. Intelligence, care, and neatness in managing, are the great requisites he inculcates, and without each of these, it is impossible to succeed in producing good butter and cheese. Another remedy for a deficiency of either, he properly enough advises be applied to the dairy-maid:

"If cheese abide tugging, tug Cisley a crash,
And if baies don't mend Cisley, then shift her aside."

After providing a dairy-maid of the proper standard, which in all cases, ought to be found in the farmer's *better-half*, he then must provide a good stock of cows, and see that they be well attended to. They must give *good milk*. There is almost as much difference in the milk of cows, as there is in wheat and chess. They must also be well fed. Rich food, and abundance of it, makes rich milk and in large quantities. The cows must have plenty of clean water; and *they must at all times be well salted.* They should be managed kindly, and milked quickly to induce them to yield all the milk; and the strippings should be all drawn, as the milk rapidly improves in quality toward the last.

When strained for butter, the milk may be placed in tin-pans or stone-jars, of any convenient depth. It is a mistaken notion that more cream will rise from a given quantity of milk in a shallow, than in a deep vessel. In many dairies, scalding the milk is practiced. This produces a larger quantity of butter, and when fresh, is well-flavored; but it soon becomes rancid. The cream should be kept in a clean, cool, well-ventilated place; a cellar or well-shaded, stone dairy-house, over a running stream, is best in summer. In this, the churning should also be done, and the butter kept. Some churn all the milk. This gives a greater quantity of butter, but is attended with much more labor in churning. When, however, it is done by a little stream of water, or by goat, sheep, or dog power, it is of small consideration. Cold water should be added to the cream in warm weather, and warm water in winter, so as to bring the temperature of the cream to between 50 and 55 degrees at the commencement, and the process of churning will carry it to 60 degrees, or upward. Extensive experiments in Scotland have shown that the greatest quantity of butter has been produced at 60 degrees, and the best quality at 55 degrees. Mr. Aiton describes the process common in the dairy districts of that country, which is to place the milk when first drawn in coolers for six or twelve hours. When entirely cool, it is then put into a large tub; a second or third milking may be added, till the whole is loppered. It is then ready for churning, but if the lopper is not broken, which causes it to ferment, it may remain several days. The churning is commenced at 50 to 55 degrees, but it must attain 70 degrees before the butter can be separated.

When collected, the butter must be thoroughly cleansed of every particle of buttermilk. This can only be done by working it, either with or without cold water. A ladle ought always to be used for this purpose, the hand never. Nothing should then be added to it but *fine salt.* Vast quantities of butter are yearly made in the United States, which are used for no other purpose but soap-grease, from the total want of all care in preparing it. Five things are required in producing butter to keep for a distant market. *All the buttermilk must be worked out; pure, fine salt used; and during this process and afterwards, the butter should be kept cool; the vessels in which it is packed must be sweet; and they should be closed from the air.* When filling a vessel with butter from successive churnings, brine may be placed over the top to exclude all the air, or a clean cloth used, saturated with salt.

Cheese can only be made to advantage when the cows have a free range in a summer pasture. Unless their food contains a great deal of nitrogen, which it seldom does, exercise is absolutely essential to develop the casein, which is the peculiar principle of cheese. All the care and neatness enjoined above for making butter, are equally required for making cheese. One or more milkings, if sweet, may be made into a cheese. No cream should be taken from the milk. When enough milk is obtained, heat it to its natural temperature, and add rennet sufficient to produce coagulation in 30 or 40 minutes. For this purpose a piece two inches square, and soaked in a pint of water for 12 hours is generally sufficient for a cheese of 20 pounds. The curd is then broken into fine pieces, and all the whey run off, when, after being drained, it is placed in the hoop, and under the press. After 10 or 12 hours, the cheese should be rubbed with fine salt and replaced in the press, where it may remain 48 hours. If the whey is set in pans, it will produce cream which may be churned into butter for greasing the cheese. The cheese should be turned daily at first, and occasionally afterwards till it is cured. It should be always kept in a cool, dry place, well ventilated, and when ready for market is best preserved by packing in a cask with clean, dry oats.

Use no coloring for cheese. Annatto, which is generally supposed to be used for this purpose, is a good vegetable medicine enough for dysentery and some other disorders. But the trash sold for Annatto, and such as is used for coloring cheese, is the vilest compound ever presented for human food; consisting of old powdered bricks, starch, turmeric powder, train oil, potash, soft soap, quick-lime, chalk, pipe-clay, and sometimes a little of the genuine article added. Even if pure, it would not improve the cheese; and filthy as these ingredients are, they injure it just in the proportion in which they are used.

An agricultural committee in Jefferson county, N. Y., examined 27 cheese, and 10 butter dairies, comprising 829 cows, in the fall of 1842, and they report that the cows make on an average 318 lbs. of cheese each, beside 40 to 50 lbs. of butter in the fall and spring. The cheese averaged 2 lbs. 2½ oz., and the butter dairies 13½ oz. per day. The cheese at 5½ cents per lb. will exceed the value of the butter at 12½ cents per lb., 1¾ cents per day. The comparative value of the offal for pork-making, and the labor in preparing each, must then determine which is the most profitable article for market.

MEADOW LANDS.

Mowing.—It is an old and oft-repeated adage, which has long passed current among our farmers, that in cutting grass, "an inch at the bottom is worth two at the top," and they practice accordingly, and mow their meadows as close to the ground as possible. Now so far as clover and herds-grass are concerned, we deny the truth of the adage entirely; for near to the ground the stalks of these grasses are coarse and dry, and the leaves decayed, and they are consequently divested of nearly all their nutritive quality; it is therefore adding nothing to the value of the hay to cut so close, and it often does the meadows great injury. If dry weather follows immediately after close mowing, the stubs of grass left so short, and even the tops of the roots get so scorched under the hot sun, that vegetation will not start again during summer, and the ground is left quite bare during the following winter, which is injurious to the meadow, and an early start of the grass the following spring. In cutting herds-grass and clover, we would therefore be cautious about mowing too close: red-top and some of the natural grasses, especially those in water-meadows, may be cut nearer the ground.

After Management.—No sooner is the hay taken off the meadows, than many are in the habit of turning their cattle on them for pasturage, which we conceive to be nearly as injurious as close mowing; for any grass which may have escaped the scythe, is sure to be knawed down by a hungry herd of animals. Our practice has been as soon after mowing as possible, to give the meadows a slight top dressing of compost, and a small quantity of plaster of Paris, or leached ashes, and to shut off all the stock till the grass has got well up, and then turn into pasture, taking care to keep the cattle out during wet and frosty weather, so that they might not endanger poaching the land. In this way, on lands of only a moderate degree of fertility, we have been able to cut an average product of one and a half tons of hay annually per acre, besides getting a considerable amount of pasture from them; and at the same time, we think that we have rather increased the fertility of the meadows than otherwise, and improved the herbage. We are careful to beat the manure fine early in the spring, which has been dropped by the cattle pasturing on the meadows the preceding fall.

Time of Cutting Hay and Grain.—We think our farmers err frequently by cutting their grass *too early*, and their grain *too late*. If the former be cut too early, the saccharine matter is not fully matured, and it is consequently not so nutritious. We usually allow the grass to be just going out of flower at the time of cutting, which is undoubtedly the most appropriate season.

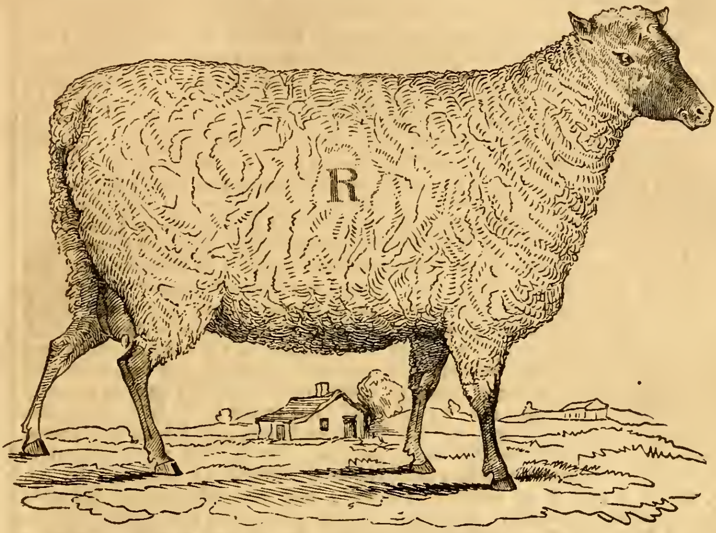
SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

Among the many valuable and beautiful varieties of stock, imported of late years into this country, we would call the attention of the public to the South Down Sheep especially, not only as an example of great intrinsic excellence, but as an instance of the admirable results of selection and subsequent management, when accompanied by a thorough knowledge of the principles of *breeding*.

The animal from which the present race of Improved South Downs originated, was small, hardy, and unsymmetrical; *always* possessing, however, great weight in the hind quarter, a point that in the whole course of its improved breeding has been jealously preserved; while much pains have been taken to increase the size of the fore quarter, which nevertheless yet weighs three or four pounds less, a difference not objected to by breeders of sheep, who think that the weight should be found in the most valuable parts. And here we quite agree with them; we never could believe the fore quarter, however large and loaded with fat, so palatable or profitable as the hind quarter; which seems the general opinion, since the former is never worth so much in market as the latter. The Down owes the weight of its hind quarter to the full round form of the leg, which thus furnishes a large ham peculiarly adapted to smoking or drying, like venison, to which it is scarcely inferior; while the sweet, juicy meat, short-grained and well marbled, gives the mutton a just claim to the high reputation it has obtained in market. Unlike many varieties it has much lean and little *outside* fat. As is generally the case with animals of this character, they give a great deal of profitable meat for their appearance, and the butcher is rarely disappointed in their *proof*, while the proportion of offal is small.

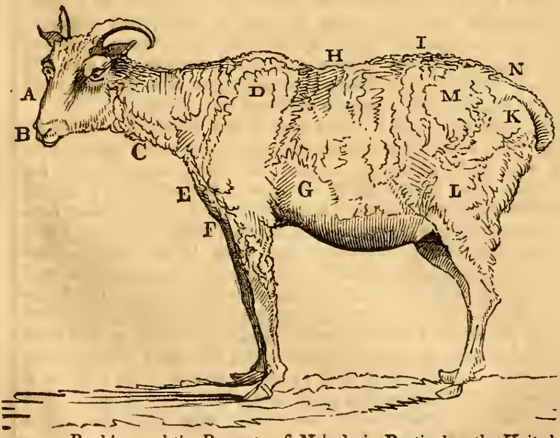
The South Down after a series of judicious breeding, attained a degree of symmetry and compactness, which the following portrait of a three year old ewe, descended from the Glynd flock, will serve to illustrate, being a fair specimen of the improved breed, and to show the difference between a good animal and a poor one, we subjoin for contrast a miserable native, which speaks sufficiently for itself.

SOUTH-DOWN EWE, LITTLE WOOD-CHUCK. (Fig. 4.)



Bred by, and the Property of Francis Rotch, Esq., Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y.

NATIVE EWE, WILD AND WORTHLESS. (Fig. 5.)



A—Face.
B—Nose.
C—Neck.
D—Shoulder.
E—Bosom.
F—Brisket.
G—Fore Flank.
H—Chine.
I—Loin, or Saddle.
K—Rump.
L—Leg.
M—Hips.
N—Crease, or Crack;—a channel along the sacral bone, just at the setting in of the tail.

Bred by, and the Property of Nobody in Particular, the United States over.

The points of Fig. 4, may be briefly enumerated as follows: A fine, clean head; eye bright, with the orbit not too prominent; short neck; straight back; ribs springing high and bowing; wide loin; tail set on well up; long from hips to rump; very deep in the flank; full twist; round, projecting brisket; fore legs standing perpendicularly under the body; sound hoofs and well woolled on the belly and thighs.

Such were the sheep, as bred by the late John Elman, of Glynd, Sussex, one of the first and most successful improvers of the South Downs, and such are the sheep now kept by his son, the present J. Elman, on the same estate. From this source have sprung most of the improved breed, which were distributed over England by annual drafts from Mr. E.'s flock; and though many are now breeders and exhibitors of this variety, and have attained as such, great eminence, yet we believe they will readily acknowledge their indebtedness to the Glynd flock, for their earlier materials.

A striking and valuable characteristic of the South Down breed, is their great power of endurance; a quality which their native hills are well calculated to test. These consist of large tracts of uninclosed land, in Sussex and the adjoining counties, whose altitude and hilly surface, together with the thin chalky soil, covered with scanty but sweet herbage, render it only fit as pasturage for sheep of the hardiest habits. Here large flocks of the South Downs, attended by shepherds and their dogs, are fed; often being driven several miles to and from their pasture, whose barrenness obliging them to feed over a large extent of ground, requires an amount of travel few sheep would endure; while they not only *live*, but thrive on pasturage so poor, that they little fear the encroachment of any other of the improved breeds. They have been tried successfully on the high, bleak mountains of Wales, where their industry and vigorous constitutions have enabled them to equal in endurance, at the same time that they far surpassed in symmetry, the goat-like breed of that country.

But this power of enduring poor fare, does not unfit the South Downs for better quarters; unlike most of the world they bear prosperity well. We find them in the fertile county of Cambridge, in the fold of Mr. Webb, with crosses of the blood of the Glynd flock, attaining the weight of forty pounds per quarter and above, and bearing away the prizes of the Royal Agricultural Society from all England. Thus we see them on the rich meadows of the lowlands, producing more wool, acquiring even earlier maturity, and reaching a larger size than upon the Downs, where they seldom exceed thirty pounds per quarter; a proof that individual size greatly depends upon the quantity and quality of food, or in other words upon the *strength* of the land on which the animal is fed. The strong constitution of this breed readily enabling it to flourish in every situation where sheep are found, is one of their inherent properties, and so highly appreciated by breeders, that Sir John Sinclair quotes the Down, as the *standard of perfection* in this respect. As an additional proof we may mention that they bear *folding*, (a very severe test of constitution) better than any other breed, and can be kept in large flocks without loss or inconvenience; a circumstance having no little weight with sheep masters, who know the disadvantages of a deficiency in this respect. Another result of this property of great importance in their native country, is the *close stocking* they will bear; it being now generally conceded, we believe, in England, that they will "*live on the land*" in the proportion of three to two over the other improved breeds. These hardy animals seem to have set disease at defiance; the rot, scab, and redwater, being unknown among them, while their sound, deerlike hoofs, are perfect models of what a sheep's should be. They are very prolific, one-third or one-fourth of a flock usually producing twins, and bringing them up well, the ewes being excellent nurses and fond mothers, so that 600 lambs from 800 ewes, is a common yield where numbers are grown.

The wool of this breed, like that of all mutton sheep has but small pretensions to fineness, the fibre being about the 600th of an inch in diameter; a quality well adapted to our farmers' home consumption, and that which our country machinery can work to advantage—finer being more difficult to manufacture and coarser not felting sufficiently. The fleece usually averages four pounds per head from the ewes, and as high as eight or nine from the bucks, being very close and compact, and not *parting* on the back, it forms a complete protection against snow and rain, no trifling advantage through a northern winter.

But in speaking thus highly of the South Downs, we do not mean to include all the races of *black-faced* sheep found in England, there being no less than six distinct varieties, none of which, with the exception of the Norfolk and South Downs, have been objects of much attention or improvement. The Norfolks, however, even in their own country hold no rivalry with the Downs. Some of these inferior varieties have, we believe, been imported into this country, but we are confident a comparison with the improved breed would soon reduce their pretensions, and rank them among the host of common and worthless sheep with which England yet abounds—possessing little excellence in either form or wool.

We would now call the attention of the public to the remarkable adaptation of the South Downs to the various parts of our own country. On the bleak hill side, in the fertile valley, in the homested meadow, or the vast prairie, they are alike flourishing and content; and whether facing the rough blasts of a northern winter, or luxuriating in the warm sunshine of a southern season, they will find but few superiors among the woolly tribe. Quickly acclimated, they endure the long cold winters of the northern and eastern states with no other food than hay; coming into winter quarters in fine order, and retaining their condition through six months of dry feeding. In the south and west the shorter and warmer season being more congenial, would allow of their living as on their native Downs, on but little hay and a few roots.

Where mutton is an object with the farmer, it is desirable to have a sheep possessing the property of fattening rapidly with small consumption of food, and we believe the South Down is eminently calculated to fill this niche. Their early maturity and quiet habits, peculiarly fit them for graziers in the vicinity of large cities or towns, where their superior quality of mutton would always command the highest price; while their capability of traveling renders them great favorites with the drover, and enables the more distant farmer to raise them with advantage. For the farmer keeping but a small flock for family use, we are convinced that no breed is more suitable or profitable, both for wool and mutton, than this, or some of its crosses. With the *Leicesters* they produce a large animal of good form, great aptitude to fatten, and very early maturity—living on less and poorer food than the long-woolled sheep. Crossed with the Cotswolds, the produce possesses greater aptitude to fatten, combined with superior power of endurance. As an instance of this cross, we need only to refer to the two wethers bred and fed by Mr. McIntyre, of Albany, that attained the great weight of 210 pounds, and this without extraordinary keeping. The cross with the common mongrels of our country, when good individuals have been selected, has been very valuable; everything being gained in form and constitution, and nothing lost in wool, while the maturity and thriftiness of the native has been much improved.

Some of the best importations into this country from the flocks of Messrs. Elman, Coke, Webb, and Grantham, are in the possession of Messrs. Rotch, McIntyre, Cope, Waite, and Bagg; Messrs. Sherwood and Gidings, and several other gentlemen, also have excellent specimens of this breed, having purchased lately from Mr. Rotch, and we are not disappointed to find they maintain here the high reputation they enjoy at home, satisfied, as we are, that they only require to be better known to be universally admired.

HOEING CROPS IN DRY WEATHER.

Most farmers entirely mistake the effects of hoeing, as it regards the moisture subsequently yielded to the growing plants. They suppose, that by stirring the earth, much of the water contained in it escapes, and that in a dry time, their crops will suffer by the operation. This result may be true to a certain extent, on very light sandy land; but on all good soil, just the reverse takes place. The moisture is greatly augmented by the operation of stirring the surface of the ground, by the plow, harrow, cultivator or hoe. The reasons, to any one acquainted with the first principles of chemistry, are perfectly obvious, and are briefly these.

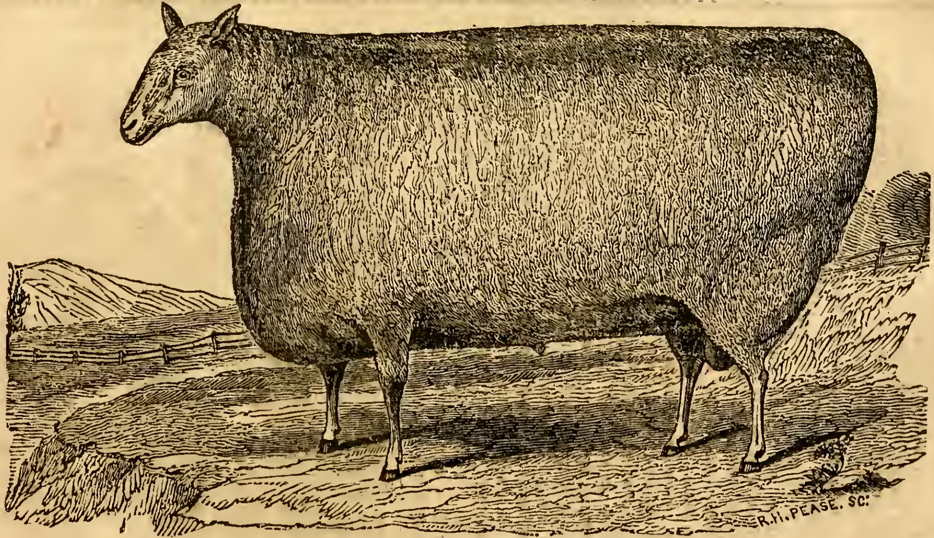
When the surface has remained unmolested for a few days, it becomes comparatively smooth and compact. In this condition, but little air circulates within the soil, and its temperature consequently remains nearly uniform. By stirring the earth the surface is thrown into innumerable inequalities, and the particles have but little cohesion. The air, then, has a free circulation. If to this condition of the soil one other be added, which is generally the case when it is rich, viz., a dark or blackish color, we have precisely what is required to sustain the requisite state of moisture even in dry weather. For if the land is exposed to the sun during the day, it absorbs large quantities of heat from its direct rays; as a rough surface and black color are just what are required to produce this effect in the greatest degree. This heat circulating among the roots, contributes greatly to the health, growth and maturity of the vegetable. On the withdrawal of the sun's rays, the ground gives up its heat as rapidly as it absorbed it, and long before the sun is below the horizon, the surface has become so much cooled, that it absorbs moisture from the air, which, whenever visible, we call dew. When the ground becomes shaded by its luxuriant growth of vegetables, as of Indian corn, for example, the same effect is continued, though under somewhat varied circumstances. The air then becomes the sole cause of change of temperature to the soil, and although it brings less heat to it than the direct rays of the sun would afford, yet, by means of a free circulation of air, a considerable influence is felt, and the deposition of moisture is commenced earlier in the evening, and continues later in the morning, while the luxuriant foliage above participates in all the benefits of alternate heat and dew, acting directly upon its dark rough surface.

There is no stint of moisture in the atmosphere, in what is called the driest times. Indeed, it is usually then most highly charged with vapor, whenever water exists in the neighboring country, which is everywhere the case, except near extensive arid deserts. The amount of this necessary to contribute to the farmer's crops, can at all times be extracted with proper management. To guard effectually against drought, the soil should have been thoroughly pulverized to a considerable depth, before planting. Tull demonstrated, nearly a century and a half ago, that by finely pulverizing the soil, it became moist as far as the operation extended, even in the dryest weather, while the adjoining land which had remained unplowed, was so dry as to be incapable of yielding any moisture to the plants on its surface. The above facts may have some effect in removing the prejudice against using what is termed long or unfermented manure, on any crop requiring hoeing. The principal objection to its use is its tendency to produce weeds, for scarcely any one can be ignorant that such manure is more powerful, and contains a much greater quantity of food for plants, than when decomposed, or rotted. But if the advantage is so great from frequently stirring the ground, the weeds will of necessity be exterminated by the operation, while the crop is greatly increased. Salt is admirably adapted to preserve proper moisture in the ground; so likewise are ashes. Plaster of Paris or gypsum has also a great influence in disposing vegetation to absorb and retain moisture from the atmosphere. Let any one incredulous as to its effects, wade through a field of clover on which plaster has been applied, and he will find long after no moisture can be detected on an unplastered field, that he will come out with wet leggins from the one which has received a supply.

In conclusion, we say to such as wish to avoid the effects of drought, after preparing a deep soil by thorough pulverization and manuring, and adding either salt, plaster, or ashes, or all together, stir the surface frequently, *it cannot be done too often*, and as certainly as the principles of the natural world remain unchanged, so surely will you greatly mitigate, if you do not entirely avoid, the effects of the drought.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

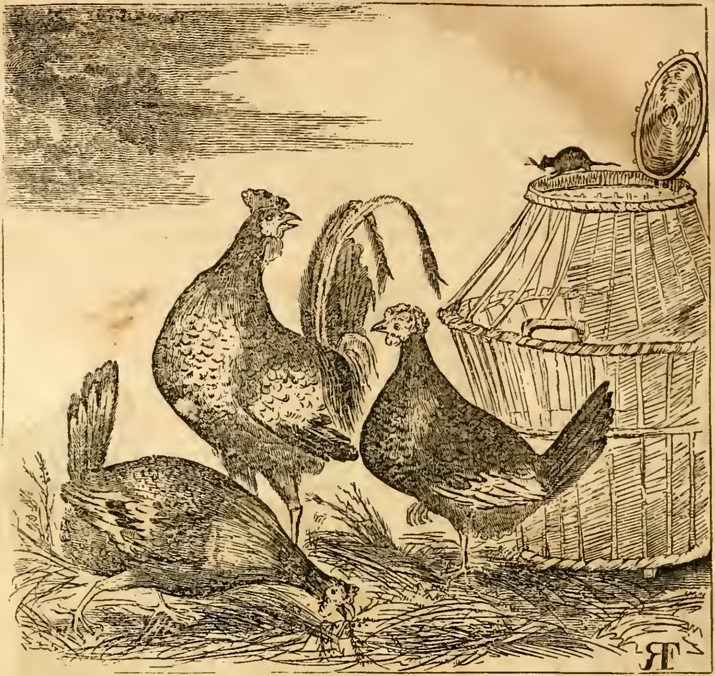
Of the long wooled sheep there are many varieties in England: such as the Romney Marsh, the Cotswold, New Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, Leicester, or Bakewell, &c. All these, however, are essentially the same, and have obtained greater or less notoriety, according to the attention bestowed upon them by their breeders. Mr. Bakewell was the first great improver of the long-wools, and hence his name is given to one of these varieties. He brought them in the course of a few years to almost perfection. The usual weight of these sheep, full grown, is about 200 lbs.; in 183 , we saw one, a buck, in Mr. Dunn's flock, near Albany, which weighed 334 lbs.; he was, however, too coarse to suit our taste, and we should much prefer an animal of finer points and smaller size. They will shear from 6 lbs. to 16 lbs. of wool; 7 lbs. may be considered a good average. It is from this kind of wool that the English and American goods are manufactured; it is also used a good deal in this country, for listing. The mutton of the Long-Woolled sheep is not equal to that of the South Down, Merino, Saxony, or native sheep; it being usually too fat for good eating. They make valuable crosses with other breeds of sheep, especially when it is mixed to increase the size, and we have no doubt they would prove very profitable animals in the west, bred and slaughtered for their tallow alone; the same as they kill pigs there for their lard. A well fattened Long-Woolled sheep would be nearly all tallow.



COTSWOLD BUCK, THE PROPERTY OF W. H. SOTHAM, ESQ. (Fig. 6.)

Of the Long-Woolled varieties of sheep, the Cotswold seem at present to be attracting the most attention. Mr. Wm. H. Sotham, of Albany, is the most considerable importer and breeder of them in this State, he having been out to England repeatedly, and chosen from the very best flocks to be found. We here give a portrait of one of his bucks, which we consider quite a perfect model of this breed. We highly value the Leicester's; they are finer usually, but not quite as hardy as the Cotswold. Of Leicester's there are many importers.

THE DORKING FOWL. (Fig. 7.)



We had never seen the Dorking Fowl till we met with them in England in the summer of 1841. We were so much pleased with this breed, that we brought home a coop of them on our return to the United States, as presents to some friends. They have proved very hardy in this climate, and are much liked. We cannot better describe them than in the language of one to whom we sent a half dozen.

"The Dorkings prove fine large birds, weighing when at maturity 5 to 8 lbs. Caponised and well fatted they would weigh easily 8 to 10 lbs., and perhaps, in some instances, even 12 lbs. They are better proportioned, according to their size, than any breed that I have yet seen; their bodies being very long, full, and well-fleshed in the breast and other valuable parts. They are short legged; thickly feathered; with fine, delicate heads and throats; both double and single combs, and a shining, beautiful plumage. The color of their legs is white, or flesh-colored, having five instead of four toes, the fifth being apparently superfluous, and rising like a spur from the same root as the heel toe in the common varieties. This is a distinguishing mark of the variety. They are most excellent layers, good and steady sitters, and kind, careful nurses. Their color is various—from pure white to almost black, many of them beautifully variegated. They are the capon fowl of England, and are bred in great quantities for the luxurious tables of the wealthy classes, in the counties about London. They commenced laying with me during the winter, and have, thus far, exceeded any other fowls I ever kept, in their good qualities. Their young have proved very hardy and easy to rear. The males, are large strong birds, and the hens are all I could desire of them; growing up pheasant shaped, with beautiful fine heads and necks, and deep, heavy briskets, like Durham heifers. Their eggs are of large size, clear white, and excellent in quality. This variety I keep for my own purposes."

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